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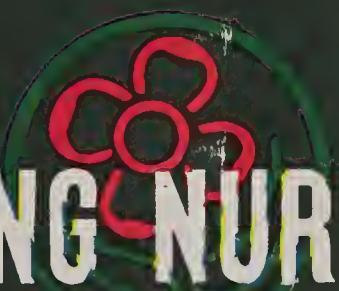
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Born 1850
Still Growing
Age, Stability, Progress

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GREENING NURSERIES

**MONROE
MICHIGAN**





J. C. W. GREENING
1828-1908

One of the pioneer nursery men of America founded the Greening Nurseries in 1850 starting with one acre of rented land.



CHAS. E. GREENING
1858-1928

Son of the founder who succeeded his father acquiring his lands of nearly 100 acres which with boundless energy he built to a nursery empire of more than 1500 acres.



BENJAMIN J. GREENING
President

Grandson of the founder now directing head of Greening enterprises has spent his business life carrying ever forward Greening traditions that the true intent of the slogan "Born 1850—Still Growing" may be perpetuated as the formula of Greening's success.



CHAS. B. GREENING
Vice-President

Son of Benjamin J. Greening, exemplifies "like father like son." His life is dedicated to the proposition that Greening tradition be carried on.

GREETINGS FROM GREENING'S

A Message of Importance to Customers
and Friends

"My son, the priceless ingredient of every product in the market is the honorable integrity of him who makes it—that quality stands for true worth. Consider well his name before you buy."

—Old Persian Proverb

Perhaps in no other business does the dominant theme of this Old Persian Proverb apply more strictly. The successful nurseryman, by the very nature of his responsibility—the long years of waiting—must possess the sterling asset of a good name. . . . So this "priceless ingredient" has for nearly a century been mixed in the mortar of Greening experience. That is a long time in the span of American business, but a far longer time in the line of succession of a single family devoted to one specific endeavor.

"**Born 1850—Still Growing,**" the Greening slogan, is more than a battle-cry of business. It is a victory-cry celebrating the fact that the "priceless ingredient" has been successfully blended in the Greening formula of business. . . . In practice it has been the rule to hold fast to that which is good, to be tolerant of new varieties and so-called novelties; to give them a fair trial, but always to apply the inflexible yard-stick of Greening quality; to maintain a critical attitude toward new innovations and put them through an unbiased and merciless test before adopting them and passing them along to customers. . . . As a result of these restrictions, the customer can buy with the confidence that his purchase embodies the highest degree of merit in the decalogue of Greening tradition.

THE GREENING NURSERY COMPANY
MONROE • Born 1850 — Still Growing • MICHIGAN



The Green Empire the Greenings Built

From a Tiny Plot of Ground the Greening Enterprise Has Reached the Proportions of a Mighty Domain Radiating to Every Point of the Compass

It is entirely fitting that the great Greening enterprise be called an "empire." Its far-reaching influence, its "fruits of success," indeed exceed the bounds of many an empire.

Stretching to the uttermost corners of America, even spanning some of the Seven Seas, the green boughs, the vivid blooms, the luscious fruits that have sprung from Greening soil have influenced the lives of millions, made them more comfortable, happier, and healthier.

Again, the Greening realm bears out the likeness in that son has succeeded father into the third generation, with the heir apparent representing the fourth generation now acquiring experience for management and the fifth generation is in line.

Secrets of Growing Things

More than four score years ago, John C. W. Greening came from Germany to settle on one rented acre of ground at Monroe, Michigan. There, in 1850, he set out the first tree. He brought with him secrets of growing green things that the Old World then knew best. He prospered. His plot of ground grew until today more than 1500 acres of flourishing plants in infinite variety nod in the Michigan breezes.



Here is a photo taken in 1915 in the Old Greening orchard that John C. W. Greening planted the day he first voted for Abraham Lincoln for president in November, 1860. Left to right: the late Mrs. John C. W. Greening; her son, the late Charles E. Greening; Benjamin J. Greening, now president of the Greening Nursery Company, and his son, Charles B. Greening.

Nation-wide Influence

But these thousand and a half acres represent only a small per cent of the Greater Greening estate—the untold millions of plant life that have gone forth from Monroe to create beauty and bear fruit in the furthest corners of this country.

The Sons Succeed the Fathers

Charles E. Greening succeeded his father as the head of the House of Greening. He had grown up amidst all the experience and the traditions of Greening horticulture and his qualifications were unsurpassed. He added more knowledge and greater experience, so that when the destinies of the enterprise passed into the hands of his son, Benjamin J. Greening, grandson of the founder, now president of the Greening Nurseries, his vast responsibilities had become a heritage to be perpetuated, and still further developed. And, as is characteristic of things American, this progress has assumed a more rapid pace as time has lapsed into the twentieth century.

And now Charles B. Greening, great grandson of the founder, is following his forebearer's footsteps grooming by daily application to carry on Greening traditions that the Greening Empire may unfalteringly progress far beyond any conception of its founders.



A photo in the same orchard taken in 1938—23 years later. Again four generations are shown. Left to right are Mrs. Charles E. Greening. Next is her son, Benjamin J. Greening and his son Charles B. Greening—the baby boy in the 1915 photo. The baby is Charles B. Greening Junior.

The Accumulated Experience of Nearly A Hundred Years is at the Service of Greening's Customers

Greening Study of Plant Development Brings Practical, Profitable Results

Thus the products of Greening's incorporate the accumulated experience and secrets of craftsmanship spanning nearly a hundred years.

The Greenings have been thorough workmen, deep students of the secrets of nature. No task was too great; no time too long to discourage the Greening thirst for improvement in methods, varieties, ultimate fruits. The outcome has been the reward of the succeeding generation, if not the originator of the experiments launched. The experiments that succeeded, developed under close observation on Greening soil. And then these men knew definitely what they had wrought.

Through these years of effort they enjoyed full cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, orchardists, recognized experiment stations, and individual horticulturists working more or less in the interests of pure science.

The Greenings worked always toward practical improvement in standard varieties, apply-

ing their findings in a practical way, generation after generation, on a large scale, in thousands of communities, giving the average grower something he could immediately use in everyday practice, to his benefit and profit.

Howard D. Fashbaugh
Vice-president and Secretary, is a practical nurseryman of wide experience

"BUD SELECTION" PIONEERED

More than a quarter of a century ago, the Greenings pioneered an undertaking that has proved so successful it has utterly revolutionized fruit growing and spread its beneficial influences into other branches than horticulture.

That experiment was "BUD SELECTION," a subject to which the following chapter is devoted, in an explanation of the theory, an exposition of the method and a clear statement of facts that is a revelation to all who have not gone into the subject in a scientific way.



Views of the Green Empire of Greening Nursery

"BUD SELECTION"

A 28 Year Development Originated by Chas. E. Greening

Recognized as One of the Few Great Scientific Plant Breeding Discoveries of All Time!

Improves Upon Nature's Process of Evolution — Gives Definite Heredity Control.

Twenty-eight years ago, Charles E. Greening started a program of research which he knew would bring no fame or fortune in his time. But he also knew that he had found the key which would open the door to a new world in plant breeding. Imbued with the urge to make his contribution to progress, he persisted, and when he passed on, others carried on.

Thus the now world-famed Greening "Bud Selection" was launched, and today the benefits of this 28-year-old research program are to be found in orchards in every fruit-growing section of the continent, and, indeed, around the world. . . benefits which have brought better orchard produce to the consumer and substantially increased returns to the orchardist. Charles E. Greening has surely made his mark in the fruit-growing and plant-breeding world!

Several generations ago, to indulge in such a practice as "Bud Selection" would have been rank heresy—"interfering with the natural processes." But today we know that it is an aid to Nature and one which she amply rewards.

Briefly, simply and non-technically, "Bud Selection" is the Greening-discovered practice of growing plants from buds whose growth and bearing characteristics are KNOWN and CONTROLLED, as the result of many, many years of painstaking testing, recording and development.

By thus controlling the inherited characteristics, it has been possible to grow trees which, it is DEFINITELY KNOWN IN ADVANCE—before the orchardist plants them—will have every desirable characteristic for most successful culture and produce.

The trees will be healthy and vigorous, highly resistant to disease and climatic extremes, will mature earlier and with larger crops of uniform fruit of the choicest size, color, shape and flavor, to command best market prices and readiest sale.

A WORD OF CAUTION

Unfortunately the phrase "Bud Selection" can be loosely used to describe trees whose so-called "pedigree" goes no farther back than the year they were planted. The phrase was created by Greening to describe Greening - grown trees whose parentage (back for generations), whose history and performance characteristics have been known, observed and recorded over a period of many years—and whose development and growth has been deliberately controlled to breed into them all of the most desirable requirements for successful growth and bearing.

It is wise to remember, too, that "Bud Selection" is not only an original Greening development, started TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO, but that Greening also has the experience and background of no less than 88 years of practical nursery specialization in this field.

Greening "Bud Selection" records actually were started by Charles E. Greening 28 years ago, and while the method of "Bud Selection" may be copied, to equal this 28 year study and development would require an equal period of time.

THE SECRET OF FRUIT YIELD IS IN CELL GROWTH UNDER THE BARK

Nature starts with cellular, living tissue and creates a tree. This tree grows buds into branches, and in maturing these branches bear fruit.

Greening started with the fruit and worked backwards, to find out the natural process and how nature mixed up the life cells so that mixed branches and mixed fruits appeared on the same tree.

From the fruit we proceeded to the branch, from the branch to the bud.

It took remarkable patience and determination to find this answer. None had ever attempted to control these accepted "whims of nature." None had ever asked why they would occur.

Meantime orchardists continued to buy and plant trees of unknown growth and bearing

characteristics. When the trees matured and bore poor crops, were ravaged by disease or produced large crops of culls, the orchardist had to accept it as his luck. He planted a mistake and waited five years to discover it, toiling over worthless trees, giving them his labor and materials—to bring nothing but disappointment and loss.

But patient and determined Greening research men were. One after another false trails were followed through to the bitter end and fresh starts made.

At last came the discovery that the secret lay in the cellular tissue of the tree or branch emanating into the progeny bud. But this was just the start of the true "Bud Selection" process.



Trees are marked by numbers and records of their performance kept for years before propagating buds are taken. Note marking of branches

He Wanted to Know . . .

What fortitude and endless patience must have been possessed by Chas. E. Greening to pioneer this innovation of fruit tree development, knowing that he was starting a never ending task—particularly one, which in no conceivable manner, could he capitalize in his lifetime. But start he did, with the determination to solve if solved it could be—nature's inner secret in stabilizing in progeny characteristics that make varieties desirable.

Chas. E. Greening, like all other nurserymen, before starting his epic-making endeavor, accepted the theory that buds or scions from trees of any variety would produce trees of like kind. It was this, now disproven theory, that is in a large measure responsible for the presence in orchards everywhere of thousands of unprofitable trees. Chas. E. Greening sought the reason, knowing that finding it would solve the orchardists ever present problem of planting mistakes.

What Mr. Greening wanted to know was: Why did fruit of the same tree differ in characteristics? Why, for example did a cherry tree of a certain variety produce some cherries with long willowy fruit stems and some short fat stems? Why were some cherries on the same tree ready for picking and others partly and often entirely green? Why were some cherries little and some big? Why on some apple trees, was fruit all red and some striped with green? Why some fruit was of the standard size and standard shape of the variety—and others misshapen and off color? These questions and scores similar confronted students, pomologists and orchardists alike. "Bud-Selection" has given the answer!

Only By Ceaseless Progeny Tests Is True "Bud Selection" Possible

Years of ceaseless testing and recording went on before the discovery became commercially practical. This entailed intensive study and research of thousands of trees, of branches, and even of tiny twigs, for the selection of the buds which appeared to have the desired performance characteristics—buds from that tiny living cell which was the source of the true and consistent growth and bearing performance we were seeking!

This meant that every one of the thousands of buds had to prove itself, or after perhaps several years of study, be discarded. But those surviving these merciless tests possessed the qualities which we were hunting for. A progeny tree had to prove itself more than true to name, but also true to

ideal characteristics in its growth, disease resistance, the size and quality of the fruit it bore.

Thus it is that today every one of the Greening's trees offered in this catalog is a tree of "Registered Pedigree"—whose growth and crop performance are the nearest it is possible to come to ideal, and whose controlled characteristics give the orchardist KNOWN desirable qualities before he plants.

No wonder, then, that "Bud Selection" has been given the support of leading scientists in the field, the wholehearted cooperation of leading orchardists everywhere, and has come to be recognized and accepted as great a contribution to the science of pomology as any development in any science today!



Roy E. Gibson (left) head of Greening research, with Brooks D. Drain, Massachusetts State College, inspecting an orchard

HUNDREDS OF LEADING ORCHARDS UNDER OBSERVATION

Every Owner Glad to Cooperate in This Merciless Search for Greater
Quality and Productivity

Every year, through hundreds of leading orchards, whose owners gladly cooperate with him, there walks a man—notebook in hand—searching eagerly for outstanding perfection in fruit.

This man is Roy E. Gibson, director of Greening Research Department, who, under the direction of Chas. E. Greening, perfected the principles of Greening "Bud Selection." To quote from a letter received from Mr. Stanley Johnson, Superintendent of the Michigan State Experiment Station, South Haven, Michigan, "Mr. Gibson is, I believe, the keenest orchard observer I have ever met."

It is Mr. Gibson's duty to select from trees, buds for the propagation of Greening "Bud Selected" fruit trees. When in his search Mr. Gibson finds a tree, sport, branch or limb on which fruit of evident perfection grows, careful records start.

Each tree, or branch is given a number, painted on the trunk. A record is kept for a number of years before any propagating buds are taken. This complete record is kept on file in the Greening Record Library, a record available for inspection to our offices.

State Horticultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, leading pomologists, horticultural societies and fruit growers everywhere are giving Greening their wholehearted cooperation and support in this important work of orchard improvement.

To list just a few among those whose names will be familiar to every one, there are Dr. V. R. Gardner and Prof. C. P. Halligan, of the Michigan State College; A. D. Shamel, Physiologist U. S. Department of Agriculture, Riverside, California; H. P. Gould and L. B. Scott, Pomologists Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.; Geo. M. Darrow, Bureau of Plant Breeding, Washington, D. C.; Stanley Johnson, Superintendent Michigan Experiment Station, South Haven, Michigan.

A GREAT STEP FORWARD IN FRUIT TREE PROPAGATION

Greening "Bud Selection" therefore resolves itself to a scientific principle of fruit tree propagation, practiced by Greening for the sole purpose of making more money for the fruit grower.

Greening "Bud Selection" is dedicated to the purpose of locating, segregating and separating buds and scions of desirable and unmixed variety as to color, size, uniform shape and early and consistent productive

ability—and to propagate trees only from those buds and scions that have these essential qualities.

Undesirable characteristics that heretofore have been explained with some such remark as "those things just happen" are quickly understood, once the scientific principles of Greening "Bud Selection" are understood. When they are understood they can be eliminated and are being eliminated constantly, in propagating Greening "Bud Selected" fruit trees.

HOW PEDIGREED FRUIT STRAINS ARE REGISTERED

The Greening Record Library

All the world applauds an accomplishment that can stand as the only thing of its kind, or the only thing of its magnitude. And Greening's have a notable possession that qualifies under this distinction. They call it their "Million Dollar Library." (Fact is, it is while not actually) a million dollar possession, or one measured by any definite sum of money, is indeed PRICELESS!

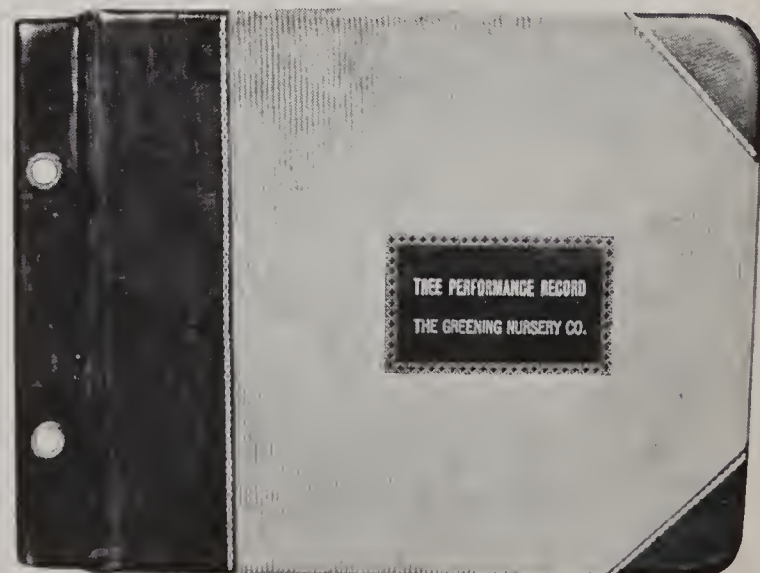
It is the secret of Greening "BUD SELECTION"—the exclusive key that unlocks the vast store of Greening's accumulated experience. No one else has it or can have it. It goes far back into the years.

It is a record of things forever beyond retrieval. That is why no one can duplicate its decisive and unimpeachable data.

On the pages of these books are detailed records of the performance of thousands of trees—the dates they were planted, when they began to bear, how much, what kind of fruit they bore each year—the quality, color, size, shape and every other characteristic having to do with profitable yield.

These books record the history of Greening parent trees and provide the register from whence Greening trees are given the certification of "REGISTERED, PEDIGREED STOCK."

Without these permanent records, "BUD SELECTION" would be a farce. Superficial "BUD SELECTION" as a mere advertising claim, cannot succeed in producing successful fruit trees in the long run. Greening's genuine "BUD SELECTION" can only be equalled by the same long period of time and study and by the application of the same high skill and horticultural knowledge as exercised in the long, keen observation and time that has been invested by Greening.



In books like this, performance records of thousands of trees are kept in the Greening "Million Dollar Library"

"True to Name" is Not Enough

"BUD SELECTION" Produces True to Type—Controls Size, Shape, Color, Appearance and Quality

YOU NEED THE "TRADE-MARKED" DEPENDABILITY OF GREENING SUPER-SELECTED FRUIT TREES

Greening "BUD SELECTION" is crop assurance so far as it is possible to assure anything so dependent upon variable conditions of soil, climate, care, etc. Greening "BUD SELECTION" takes the guesswork out of fruit tree buying. It applies the principles of trade-marked merchandise to a commodity which heretofore had to be taken largely on faith.

You may be setting out a new orchard. You may be replanting or regrafting. No matter what it is, your selection of stock is highly important. As a fruit grower, you know that there are certain risks which you cannot avoid. Demand for your crop may vary; prices may fluctuate; certain elements of chance are inescapable. There is one risk, however, which you need no longer take, and that is the risk of planting unreliable trees—of investing time, money and years of your life in fruit trees of unknown or uncertain fruiting ability.



This No. 1 Jonathan apple tree, parent for Super-Selected strain, produces the largest Jonathan apples known and nearly 3 times the crop of any other tree in the orchard of Robert Anderson, Covert, Michigan

GREENING "BUD SELECTION" MEANS CONSTANT ORCHARD IMPROVEMENT

More "A's"—Fewer Culls—Bigger Yields—Bigger Profits

Every line of effort in connection with Greening "BUD SELECTION" has been directed toward one all-important and all-inclusive purpose, and that is, to make scientific bud selection commercially profitable to the grower. Science for Science's sake alone has no place in the Greening plan of action. Science for profit's sake—for orchard improvement—is the primary objective of all Greening research.

BIGGER CROPS

Aside from the extra expense of picking (which you are naturally pleased to pay), the most prolific tree in your orchard costs no more in time, care and materials than the poorest mongrel.

Greening's Registered Pedigreed trees produce the maximum crop under any given set of soil and climatic conditions. They do it regularly and consistently, because that profitable fruiting ability is bred into them by scientific "BUD SELECTION."

BETTER COLOR

You see the possibilities for fruit improvement, through Greening "BUD SELECTION" in orchards everywhere, the possibilities of obtaining better and more uniform color.

Color and general appearance are becoming more and more important all the time. Improved color is one of the major objectives in orchard improvement. Greening "BUD SELECTION" gives it to you.

EARLIER BEARING

Time is money—in the fruit growing business, more so than in practically any other business you can name. When you plant a mistake, it takes several years to find it out. Trees that lag in development—that make their growth slowly—reach their bearing age late—are expensive trees at any price. In production, it isn't "How much per tree" that counts, but "how much per acre."

Greening's Registered Pedigreed trees will average to bear earlier than ordinary fruit trees.

UNIFORM RIPENING

Any noticeable irregularity, in blossoming and ripening complicates spraying, picking and marketing activities. A week or ten days variation in time can materially affect the stability and profit margin on your crop.

Greening's Registered Pedigreed Trees represent the highest development of uniformly consistent performance in this respect.

CHIMERA (PONOUNCED KĪ-MÉ-RÄZ)

The word "chimera" comes from Greek mythology meaning "Three beasts living in a single body." A chimera in a fruit sense is an apple, a portion of which is large and a portion of which is small—or a portion of which is solid in color and a portion of which is striped.

Chimeras are mixtures—undesirable mixtures—imperfect fruit—less salable

—less profitable to the fruit grower. Greening scientists study chimeras as a doctor studies his laboratory findings. Through this study we segregate and separate the undesirable qualities and characteristics. We eliminate the undesirable—we stabilize perfection. We give you fruit trees each variety of which always produces "true to form."



Examples of profitable and unprofitable apples. At left a chimera—an example of a mixed small Wealthy and Giant Wealthy. Note the gnarled effect. At right is a Solid Red McIntosh of clear quality.



Photos from Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture



For a more thorough understanding of the depth of Mr. Gibson's activities in Bud Selection, read the following scientific treatise from America's most authoritative fruit magazine, the American Fruit Grower. This article written by Mr. Gibson, for the American Fruit Grower gives you in detail Mr. Gibson's own explanation of the accomplishments of Bud Selection.



Roy E. Gibson
Director of Research
Greening Nursery Company
Monroe, Michigan

Skill in selection comes from knowing transitional trees and choosing propagating buds from limbs that possess the more desirable characteristics. Variation occurs in all characters, including production, quality, size, shape, tree habits, color, etc. Most important is color and size.

We recognized the fact that trees of the same variety were not always alike and that individual trees varied widely in their characteristics before starting individual tree performance records in 1917. The results were baffling inasmuch as certain trees were not consistent but grew both striped and solid red apples and apparently changed from year to year. Our first limb variation found in 1919 produced ill-shaped apples that seemed to be freaks.

In the autumn of 1924 while making color observations in the orchard of Ballard Brothers at Niles, Mich., a McIntosh sectorial chimera was found that was divided similarly to the Chenango illustrated here. One sector comprising three-fifths of the apple was solid red in color and the other was distinctly striped. This gave us the clue.

The tree was mixed. It produced both solid red and striped fruits. Two colors were growing together on one tree. Two kinds of living tissues were united in one plant.

During the next two days 108 McIntosh trees growing in the orchard of T. S. Smith at Fennville, Michigan, were carefully examined. Sixty-one produced only striped apples. Sectorial chimera apples were found on each of the other 47 trees. Solid red fruits, greatly predominated but striped specimens were found on every tree. Stripped color limb sports were located and marked on 21 of the transitional trees. These observations were checked each succeeding year until 1933. Progeny tests were made by top-working at the Graham Experiment Station at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

CHIMERAS

PRONOUNCED (KĪ-MÉ-RÄZ)

AND "BUD SELECTION"

By Roy E. Gibson, Director of Research
Greening Nursery Company, Monroe, Michigan

Note of Editor American Fruit Grower Magazine:

Interest of fruit growers has been aroused during the past few years in Chimeras and Bud Selection for fruit improvement. The author of the article, Mr. Roy Gibson, Director of Research for the Greening Nursery Company, has spent years in research work on Chimeras and Bud Selection and is best suited to present this subject to American Fruit Grower readers.

COMMON methods of vegetative, or a sexual reproduction are based upon the belief that all buds on an original tree are of identical genetic constitution. This being true, "like would produce like," and varieties would reproduce their original characteristics indefinitely. However, the evidence collected by the Greening Nursery Company indicates that many original trees from which commercial varieties have sprung were in reality of mixed genetic constitution or chimeras. Propagation from these has resulted in orchards having mixed varietal characteristics of variety and limb and tree variations are the result of natural division or segregation of factors inherited from original trees.

Occasionally a limb or tree is found where the division is complete. This we think of as a true sport. The progeny is stable. It reproduces true. Most variations are found as mixtures in which the division has not yet been completed. They are still in the transitional or changing stage.

This orchard is typical of McIntosh apple orchards in every section of the United States and Canada which are made up of trees striped and transitional in various proportions, with an occasional tree or limb sporting to the red type.

A similar condition is to be found in other standard varieties including Astrachan, Chenango, Cortland, Delicious, Duchess of Oldenburg, Hyslop Crab, King, Northern Spy, Shiawassee, Steele Red, Wealthy, Winesap and Wolf River. Some varieties—McIntosh, Snow, Northern Spy, Delicious, and Duchess of Oldenburg—have several different striped color types and more than one red type. The oldest orchards vary the same as the younger ones in color.





Mottled color chimeras are to be found as russet mixtures in Baldwin, Rhode Island, Greening, Grimes Golden, and Golden Russet apples, and in Bartlett pear. The fruit markings resemble spray injury and the fruit has no commercial value. When a whole tree or large limbs of the russet variation occur in an orchard, the same variation appears as specimen apples scattered among the normal ones in other trees of the same propagation. Russet colored sports appear as segregations from transitional limbs bearing mottled chimeras. The Bartlett pears in the accompanying illustration were taken from such a limb, one spur of which has sported to the russet color.

Nature teaches her first lesson in Bud Selection in colors. From color we progress gradually to understand that trees vary in other characteristics in the same way and for the same reason. A variation limb coming from a Rhode Island Greening tree on the farm of Frank Ferguson, Bangor, Mich., producing what were known in the community as sweet and sour Greenings, helped us to classify the imperfectly shaped fruits, that were formerly considered freaks, as size sectorial chimeras. In these interesting apples, one sector, the raised portion, was green and sour, while the sunken area in each apple was yellow and sweet. It was a chimera, a mixture of Rhode Island Greening, a large green sour apple, with a smaller yellow sweet apple.

Sectorial chimeras combining large and small sizes are found in many of the varieties of apples including Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Maiden Blush, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Roxbury Russet, Steele Red, Yellow Transparent, Wealthy, and Winter Banana, besides Bartlett and other varieties of pears. Size variations in any variety may be either smaller or larger than normal.

Correlated with the giant or large sized fruit factor are distinct growth characteristics of the tree. The trees are low spreading and branched at wide angles. Everything about the tree is large. The twigs and both fruit and vegetative buds are large, and the foliage is oversized and thick. Giant trees of Duchess, Grimes Golden, McIntosh, Northern Spy, and Wealthy are remarkably similar and progeny tests have reproduced fruit and tree characters.

Size chimeras affect horticulture in various ways: (1) the presence of traces of either the giant or small factors mixed in propagating buds causes imperfectly shaped cull apples to grow among perfect ones in transitional trees. (2) Bad mixtures of the two factors, cause limbs and trees to produce nothing but worthless fruit. (3) Segregation to the small sized variation causes the tree to produce fruit that is too small for commercial grades. (4) Selection by nurserymen of large sports may result in stable strains of larger fruit.

The apples illustrated on this page were taken from a tree from which a new variety is to be propagated. The new Greening "Graham" apple. It has characteristics of McIntosh, Northern Spy, and Delicious. It is transitional. It produces sectorial color chimeras, mixtures of three types, red, red striped, and striped. In propagation we will select for the red and red striped colors and eliminate insofar as possible the striped.

Bud selection accomplishes three things which are vital to modern horticulture: (1) prevention of deterioration; (2) improvement of commercial varieties; (3) final stability of the true characteristics of the strains for which it acquires its value commercially.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Bureau of Plant Industry

Horticultural Investigations

The Greening Nursery Company,
Monroe, Michigan.

P. O. Box 586,
Riverside, Calif.,
10 January 1927

Gentlemen:

I have just received and read with great interest and pleasure your publication "The Voice of the Orchards," by Mr. Roy E. Gibson.

I feel that this is one of the most important publications in horticultural literature. Our experience is directly confirmatory of yours and we have much additional evidence, both scientific and commercial, as to the fundamental importance of bud selection. For example, in a short survey of one large commercial peach orchard in Central California last summer we found eighteen very striking limb sports in the trees of four leading canning varieties. Equally marked limb sports were found last summer in Bartlett pear trees, French prune trees and apricot trees.

Our citrus work has proved beyond all question the vital importance of bud selection in the propagation of the citrus. I am very happy to find additional proof that the same principle applies in the propagation of deciduous fruits. I feel sure that none of us realize as yet the full possibilities of this work.

I would like to have you send your book to the following addresses, if possible. I am sure that it will be appreciated and that it will be of service. I would also like several extra copies for our use here if it is not asking too much.

Very truly yours,
A. D. SHARNEL,
Physiologist

ADS/MME

READ WHAT DR. V. R. GARDNER, OF THE MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, SAYS

"In 1922, the Horticultural Section of the Michigan Station began a study of this question, limited to field observations at first, then expanded to include propagation tests and laboratory studies. In assembling its present collection of over 400 'Selections' the Station has had the cooperation of the Greening Nursery Company of Monroe, Michigan, which had begun such a collection in 1910. Especially valuable has been the assistance of Mr. Roy Gibson, of the same firm, whose field observations, yield records, and other records of individual trees and limbs in hundreds of Michigan orchards extend back to 1917."



Pears showing marked variations taken from one limb

THE APPLE IS THE KING OF FRUITS!

And Greening Bud Selection Makes Apple Growing More Profitable

Royal favorites of the American table, **good** commercial apples are a safe, highly profitable investment for any grower. Here Bud Selection is important—retaining all desirable qualities of tree and fruit, preventing deterioration usually caused by budding from transitional trees mixed with undesirable variations. And, since all varieties tend to deteriorate, it is of greatest importance that propagating buds be taken from sources of **KNOWN** desirability. For these reasons, following lists of Greening **BUD SELECTED** apple trees offer you your choice of the best quality stock available, stock of **KNOWN** performance, and with all of the desirable characteristics that spell better crops, bigger profits.

Name after variety is name of orchard in which parent tree is located, from which propagating buds were taken.

Summer Apples

MELBA (Tree No. 633 Ohio State Experiment Station)—Seedling apple originating at the Canadian Experiment Station. Ripens about mid-August and is of practically the same quality and appearance as the McIntosh. An early apple of high quality, particularly where roadside markets abound.

RED ASTRACHAN (Springer)—A red selection. Splendid Summer apple, of sub-acid flavor. Fine color and shape. Flesh fine-grained, crisp, tender, juicy. Good grower, bearing rather young. Reliable cropper. Excellent for home or local market. Season, late July to September.

SWEET BOUGH (Luplow)—Maintains original standard of quality. Flesh tender, honey sweet. Excellent quality. Large, handsome, smooth, sometimes faintly blushed. Best for home or local trade. Season, August and early September.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT (Miller)—Outstanding yellow Summer apple. Tall growing type preferred in this variety. Parent tree habitually bears good crops of large fruit annually. Fruit uniform in shape and size. Skin smooth, waxy, pale greenish yellow changing to yellowish white. Flesh fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy. Season late July and August.

Autumn Apples

CHENANGO, SCARLET (Ballard)—This improved strain gives a beautiful color to a heretofore unattractively colored variety. In its season, this new colored Chenango is an outstanding apple in taste, odor and appearance. Size, medium to large; color, scarlet as the name implies. An early and regular bearer. Very profitable apple to grow for local and special market. Season, latter part of August and September.

DUCHESS (Oldenberg)—See Red Duchess.

MAIDEN BLUSH (Wark No. 2)—A true type Maiden Blush. Color, beautiful pale lemon yellow with crimson cheek. Comes into bearing young and is a reliable cropper. Fruit medium to above average size, often very large. Uniform in size and shape. Crisp, tender, very juicy, and sub-acid in flavor. Excellent in quality. Season, September to November.

RAMBO (Farnsworth)—Typical old fashioned type Rambo fully up-to-the-standards of the olden days. In this selection we have maintained the original true characteristics of this variety. The fruit is medium to large and uniform in size and shape. Color, pale greenish yellow mottled with red, striped with carmine. The flesh is firm, fine, very crisp, tender, juicy and mildly sub-acid. Season, October and November. Its season in chemical cold storage extends to February.

RED DUCHESS (Kiester)—This is an improved color strain. The color type is solid red with indistinct stripes. The added color makes it an unusually attractive fruit. Profitable commercial variety as well as good home use variety. Excellent culinary qualities. Tree unusually hardy, vigorous and a very reliable cropper. The fruit is very uniform in size and quality. Flesh yellow, firm. Slightly sub-acid and aromatic. Season, August to September.

Winter Apples

BALDWIN, SCARLET (Ruall)—The fruit of this parent tree is very highly colored and much brighter in appearance than the ordinary Baldwin. The blossoms have pink stamens and pistils. The parent tree of this strain is spreading in growth habit, with drooping branches, indicating heavy production. Where a highly colored Baldwin is desired, this strain is unsurpassed. The fruit is large, uniform in size and the skin is tough, smooth and very attractive. The flesh is firm, crisp and rather tender and juicy. Agreeably sub-acid. Quality is very good and the season extends from November to March or April, to May or later in cold storage.

BALDWIN (Spencer No. 2)—This remarkable strain of the Baldwin apple is early and annual bearing. The parent tree is low spreading, pyramidal in shape. It produced four bushels of fruit when only seven years old, followed by annual crops. The total yield for the next ten years was one hundred and fifty bushels. The size of the fruit is large and the color typical of the variety. A check tree growing in the same orchard with the parent tree is a tall growing and round top tree. It came into production later than the parent tree, is a bi-annual bearer and during the same

years produced only eighty bushels of apples. It is very obvious that it would be folly to plant ordinary Baldwin when such trees as our Spencer Strain are available. Earlier, annual bearing and increased production resulting in greater profits. Season and quality of fruit same as the Ruall Strain described on this page.

CANADA RED—See Steele's Red

CORTLAND (Lyman)—Cortland is an improved late McIntosh. The fruits of the two varieties are similar, but those of Cortland are more oblate, average larger, and are more uniform in size; they have more color and the red is lighter and brighter and the stripings and splashes are laid on differently; the taste of Cortland can hardly be distinguished from that of McIntosh; the flesh is firmer but just as juicy; the season is several weeks later; the apples do not drop so readily and ship better. The buds for this Lyman Strain Cortland were taken from top-grafted trees. The scions grew very vigorously and bore when young.

DELICIOUS—See Solid Red Delicious.

FAMEUSE (SNOW) (Spencer)—This Super-Selected Strain of Fameuse also known as Snow is a red striped color type which carries more color than ordinary Snow apples. Combined with this is extra size. We regard this as an ideal type of striped Fameuse. The fruit is beautiful in appearance, of medium size. The skin is thin, tender, smooth and very attractive. The flesh is snow white, very tender, juicy, sub-acid. It is considered a very good dessert apple but not recommended for culinary purposes. The fruit hangs well to the tree. Season, October to mid-Winter. See also Solid Red Snow.

GALLIA BEAUTY (Ohio No. 16)—A superior color variation from the Rome Beauty. Fruit has the characteristic shape and quality of the original type. The color type is solid red without stripes, and is unusually attractive. Our propagating buds came from a progeny test tree growing at the Ohio State Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. This variety is far more attractive, therefore, more salable and should supersede Rome Beauty in new plantings. The fruit is large, smooth, handsome, uniform in size and shape. Thick skinned, therefore, ships and keeps well. Thrives best in Ohio and Indiana, Southern Michigan and Southern New York. The tree is very vigorous, coming into bearing early with a heavy annual crop. Because of its long stems and flexible branches, the fruit remains well on the tree during high winds. Season, November to February.

GREENING—See Rhode Island Greening and Northwestern Greening.

GRIMES GOLDEN (Joehrendt)—This selection was made because of the tremendous yields and the large size of the fruit produced by the parent tree. In spite of over-loads, the size has always been above the average for the variety. The average Grimes Golden weighs 4½ ounces and measures 2½ inches. Fruit from this Joehrendt parent tree averages 6½ ounces and measures 3½ inches in diameter. It also bears much larger annual crops than the ordinary Grimes Golden and it is by far the finest and most profitable that has ever been introduced. The color of the fruit is a deep yellow, the flesh is yellow, very firm, tender, crisp, sub-acid and moderately juicy. It is an excellent variety for either dessert or culinary purposes. One of the best pure yellow Winter apples and fine for the commercial as well as the home orchard. We can supply these trees in either top-grafted or low budded. Season, November to February.

JONATHAN (Anderson No. 1)—The characteristics of the parent tree of this strain are early bearing and heavy annual production of exceptionally large sized fruit. A check tree growing in the same orchard and a typical ordinary Jonathan tree, of equal size and growing under identical conditions and care, took two years longer to come into bearing. This check tree has produced less than one-half of the fruit that the parent tree has and the fruit has always been small which is characteristic of the Jonathan variety. Over the same period the parent tree produced 38¼ bushels of fruit, the average of which was 6¼ ounces, whereas the check tree produced but 14 1/5 bushels and the average size being 4.72 ounces. We have corrected the only fault of the Jonathan thereby increasing the profits of those who plant it. The color of the fruit is an attractive bright red, the flesh is white, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, aromatic and sprightly sub-acid; in all, a very beautiful apple, highly flavored, either for dessert or culinary uses. One of the most desirable varieties for the fancy trade at holiday season.

KING—See Tompkins' King.

McINTOSH—See Solid Red McIntosh.

Here is a Wide Selection of Varieties That BUD SELECTION Makes Larger and More Colorful

NORTHERN SPY (Farley No. 9)—One of our outstanding achievements in Bud Selection. This remarkable parent tree is a combination of the following factors which we wish to reproduce in Northern Spy orchards; a strong, vigorous tree, early bearing, heavy annual production, large size in fruit and an attractive typical striped color type. This parent tree produced a full crop of nearly twelve bushels when only nine years old and a total of one hundred forty-one bushels by the end of the sixteenth season. The fact that this tree produced twelve bushels when only nine years old, shows that it must have come into bearing at not more than six years after planting for a Spy tree always bears a few apples the first year and continues to increase in production each year. This record speaks for itself. It requires no added comments. The fruit is large and extremely attractive. Color, bright red with indistinct stripings. Flesh, very juicy, crisp and tender and most excellent for either dessert or culinary use. Season, November to March. See also Solid Red Spy.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING (Smith No. 5)—Our Tree Performance Records show the parent of this variety to be the producer of the greatest number of bushels of any tree under observation. The production of No. 1 grade of fruit is high and the cost per bushel is low. Production records on this variety for seven years total 130½ bushels with the average size of the fruit weighing 10⅓ ounces. Color, clear pale yellow sometimes faintly blushed. Flesh is firm, juicy, slightly aromatic, mild sub-acid. The quality is very good. The tree grows with rapidity and vigor and is a prolific producer. Tree is extremely hardy making it an important variety for fruit growing interests in northern sections of the country. Season, January to June.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING (Bushee)—The parent tree of this strain produced annual crops beginning the second year after planting. Coupled with the unusually early bearing habit there is a very vigorous tree growth. The fruit is typical of the variety, being one of our finest green apples. The fruit is very large, fine-grained, uniform in shape and size. For culinary purposes this variety is unsurpassed. The flesh is tender, very juicy and the flavor is rich and pleasing. Season, December to March.

ROME BEAUTY—See Gallia Beauty, a better, improved variety.

SOLID RED DELICIOUS—This variety is like Delicious in every respect excepting that it has added color. As the name implies this is a solid red, highly colored Delicious. It is recommended especially for locations where Delicious does not have sufficient color. The tree is hardy, healthy, vigorous and bears regular annual crops. Flesh is fine-grained, crisp, melting and juicy. Quality is very good and the season is November to March.

SOLID RED McINTOSH (Farley No. 5)—This Super-Selected Solid Red McIntosh is the answer to the desire of fruit growers for this popular variety in its most attractive form. Combined with added color is good production and uniformity of shape. The added attractiveness we have given this now popular variety means increased profits for the orchardist. The fruit is large, highly aromatic. Color is a solid brilliant crimson. Quality is the very best. Season, November to February.

In the description of varieties, the name in parentheses immediately following the variety name, in each case indicates the strain and is the name of the orchard, in which the parent tree is located, from which propagating buds were taken.

SOLID RED McINTOSH (Smith)—This is another solid red McIntosh selection. Over one-half of the trees in this orchard produce only striped apples. Propagating buds for this strain were taken from the other trees in which the more desirable red type predominated. In other respects this is a true type McIntosh.

SOLID RED SNOW (Farley No. 1)—A solid red type of Snow, also known as Fameuse, which is completely segregated. The original parent tree produces only solid red fruits. There is no indication of striping whatsoever. This Super-Selected Strain of Red Snow can be planted with confidence where ordinary Snows will not color satisfactorily. This is a very well and favorably known dessert apple, beautiful in appearance. The skin is thin, tender, smooth and extremely attractive. The flesh is snow-white, very tender, juicy, sub-acid and aromatic. Season, October to mid-Winter.



Solid Red
Delicious



Jonathan



McIntosh

BUD SELECTION Makes the Difference

SOLID RED SPY (Stuart)—The parent tree was in full bearing during the twelfth year at which our records started on this strain. This fact proves that his particular strain came into bearing very young. As the name signifies, it is a solid red type. This strain colors early in the season and has an abundance of color, making it preferable for locations where Northern Spys do not color well. It is a highly attractive apple and will create a strong demand on any market. In other respects, this is a true type Northern Spy.

SOLID RED STARK (Spencer)—This is another solid red selection which gives added beauty and commercial value to an already popular variety. The fruit is large, smooth, well shaped, and keeps very well. The flesh is slightly coarse, juicy, tender, crisp, mildly sub-acid. A reliable cropper and very productive. It succeeds in regions where Baldwins do well and also beyond the ranges of profitable cultivation of Baldwins. Season, January to May.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP (Coffing)—This strain is a selection from the orchard of Coffing Brothers in Indiana, who are reputed to grow the finest Stayman Winesaps in the Country. The tree is very productive, produces fruit uniform in size and of splendid quality. The color is greenish yellow completely covered with dull mixed red and indistinctly splashed with carmine, red prevailing. Flesh slightly greenish, tinged with yellow, moderately fine-grained, tender, moderately crisp, juicy, aromatic and mildly sub-acid. Tree is a vigorous grower coming into bearing early and a reliable cropper. Season, December to May.

STEELE'S RED — top-grafted—(Sometimes called Canada Red or Red Canada). A long keeping market apple with excellent color. This variety is unsurpassed, brings one to two dollars per barrel more than any other apple. The fruit is well formed, very fine grained, juicy, aromatic and agreeably sub-acid. The size of fruit medium to large, shapely, uniform cone-shaped. In color a beautiful deep red, striped with deeper red on a background of yellow. Sometimes conspicuously marked with gray colored dots. Flesh whitish with yellow or greenish tints, firm, crisp, rather fine grained, agreeable sub-acid flavor. The quality is of the best—very valuable for commercial purposes. The only drawback to this variety has been its slow growth but by the Greening method of top-grafting it in the nursery, on a hardy, fast growing stem and French crab root, we have completely overcome the slow growing characteristics. By top-grafting it will come into bearing as quickly as any good standard variety of apples. Fruit growers who have planted it have been able to reap large profits and our demand for this type of tree is greatly increasing.

ROSES. Refer to the rose section for the fine old favorites and splendid new varieties we have **proved**, for your protection, to have distinct merit. You can grow all these with assurances of success.



Northern Spy

TOMPKINS KING (Trumbull)—This strain is a selection from an orchard in which this variety grows to perfection. This is the highest type, most desirable Tompkins' King strain that it has been possible to produce. Fruit is large and very large, uniform in size and shape. Color yellow mottled and washed with orange-red, often shaded to lively red, striped and splashed with bright carmine. The dots are rather numerous, conspicuously white or russet. Yellowish, coarse flesh, crisp and tender. Aromatic, juicy and sub-acid. Quality very good to best. Tree rather slow about coming into bearing but once mature, becomes a regular bearer, yielding light to heavy crops biennially. Valuable for home and commercial use. Season, November to March.

TURLEY (Turley Winesap) (Coffing Bros.)—The Turley is gradually winning its way solely on its merits. The variety originated in Indiana and is much esteemed by the growers of that state as a commercial apple. The tree is vigorous and bears fruit early—in 5 or 6 years from date of planting. The fruit is very red and inclined to be large. Season just before Stayman's Winesap.

WAGENER (Wark)—This selection is typical of the variety and fully up to original standards. Comes into bearing earlier than most varieties. Tree dwarf to medium size in growth. Valuable variety as a filler in commercial orchards. Fruit medium to rather large, color pinkish red, striped with carmine over a pale yellow background; prevailing color light red. Flesh white, fine grained, tender and very juicy, sub-acid. Quality is very good. Season, October to February.

WEALTHY (Nye No. 2)—The parent tree of this strain maintains a high standard for the variety. It began to bear at an early age and produced good annual crops of large, uniform apples with normal color for Wealthy. In Wealthy orchards, undesirable variations affecting production, uniformity of shape and size and also undercolored fruits are very common. Fruit large size, roundish. Skin is smooth, marked with dark red. Flesh, white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. This is one of the finest varieties of its season and is especially good for commercial purposes as it comes into bearing early. Very profitable as a market apple on account of its handsome appearance and good flavor. Season, November to January.

WINTER BANANA—This variety was introduced by us in 1890 and won highest honorable mention, American Pomological Society Fruit Exhibition at Philadelphia. Fruit large to very large. Skin smooth, moderately thick, waxy, bright pale yellow, often with a blush, which in well colored specimens deepens to a dark pinkish red. Dots numerous, whitish and submerged or with fine russet effect. Prevailing effect yellow with a pretty contrasting blush. Flesh whitish tinged with pale yellow, moderately firm, a little coarse, somewhat crisp, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, distinctly aromatic. Good to very good. Tree a vigorous grower and a remarkably early bearer, yielding moderate to heavy crops. One of the most beautiful and delicious apples that has ever been developed. It is in a class distinctly its own. Season, mid-November to May.

WOLF RIVER (Wark No. 4)—This selection represents a high average with heavy production of very large apples, one of the largest apples grown. Smooth yellowish white, splashed with bright red. Flesh yellowish white, coarse, tender. Flavor medium. Exceedingly valuable as a baking apple. Grown especially for the restaurant market. Tree very vigorous and in this selection we offer trees capable of heavy production whereas the ordinary Wolf Rivers are considered only fairly productive. Season, November to January.

Crab Apples

Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are very valuable for preserving, jelly and cider. A valuable market fruit.

HYSLOP (Smith No. 1)—This parent tree combines in one the money-making qualities of the variety with improved color; vigorous, early bearing, heavy annual production, large size fruit and a solid red color type. Only twenty feet away from this parent tree stands a tree of the striped type. Nine years records of the parent tree show a production of 59¾ bushels; the fruit averaging 1⅞ ounces. These figures need no further comment as to the superiority of this high type Super-Selected Strain of Hyslop Crab. Season, September to October.

Number of Apple Trees Required Per Acre

Distance Apart	Number per Acre
40 x 40 ft.	27
36 x 36 ft.	33
20 x 20 ft.	103

"Some few days ago I received sixty Super-Selected apple trees of you people and I wish to state that they were fine ones without any blemishes. I only wish I had dealt with your firm entirely. I have an experienced nurseryman to do my work and he told me that yours were the only clean trees I had, and he did not discard a one. Fair dealing deserves repeated orders."

Dr. R. Harvey, Montpelier, Ohio

Records of over a quarter-century give Greening Bud Selection absolute authority.

THE PEACH IS THE QUEEN OF FRUITS!

Profit from the Increasing Demand with Greening Bud Selected Trees!

If the apple is the King of fruits, then most assuredly the peach is the Queen. In appearance, no other fruit is so tempting. If all the references and comparisons to its beauty were compiled they would fill a large volume. It is a popular fruit the world over and, next to the apple, has the widest variety of uses.

To those who are of the opinion that the peach is a short lived, tender tree, we are pleased to state that it is now grown successfully in almost every state of the Union. Of course good judgment must be exercised as to the varieties chosen for a given section of the country; bearing in mind soil, climate and other conditions. Upon these points we have ample information that is at your command without charge.

We are the largest growers of peach trees in the country, as our locality is considered the finest to be found throughout the United States for the growing of peach trees. Let us summarize for you a few of the good points of a peach orchard.

The quickest of all orchard trees to bear profitable crops, as they come into bearing in three years.

More trees can be planted to the acre than permanent varieties of apples.

Peaches may be used as fillers in apple orchards until the apples come into bearing.

During the last three years many peach orchards have been neglected resulting in a scarcity of healthy, vigorous, bearing trees at the present time, with an increasing demand for the fruit, according to the best authorities.

The yield per acre often exceeds 300 bushels during a favorable season.

Red Suture as well as other virus diseases, is evident in many peach orchards in this country. As a result thousands of trees that were in full bearing have been cut out of orchards. By our Bud Selection method we can assure our customers of receiving peach trees free from virus diseases.

In the descriptions to follow, the name in parenthesis immediately following the variety name, is the name of the orchard from which buds were taken from the parent tree for the propagation of these trees.

Varieties

ARP BEAUTY (South Haven Experiment Station)—The Arp Beauty peach was originated by G. P. Orr, Arp, Texas, about 1897. The variety has been tested in a number of Experimental Stations, including Michigan where it ranks as the earliest good yellow peach. The fruit is semi-cling and medium to large in size. The color is bright, attractive red and yellow. The flesh is clear yellow in color, fine grained and firm for an early peach. Time of ripening is one week before Admiral Dewey or five or six weeks before Elberta. The quality is good, especially for slicing and the variety is recommended for roadside stand, local and truck trade. Trees are hardy and very productive when inter-planted. Blossoms are self-fertile.



Elberta



Fertile
Hale
(Patented)

BANNER (Leisering)—Introduced by us in 1899 and still remains the greatest peach in its season. Originated at Woodslee, Ontario, Canada. Fruit large, round and very handsome. Tree very hardy and an early and abundant bearer, and a strong vigorous grower. Color deep yellow with a rich crimson bloom. Flesh golden yellow from pit to skin. Pit small and perfectly free. Its shipping qualities are unsurpassed. Season of ripening ten days after Elberta. It is very hardy and dependable but should be fertilized, pruned and thinned. An excellent commercial variety and a big money-maker when other varieties do not bear. Has won ten first premiums at Canadian Agricultural Fairs. Unsurpassed in richness of flavor.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, skin white with red cheek, flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower, very prolific. Ripens with Early Crawford.

CARMAN (South Haven Experiment Station)—Large, resembling Elberta in shape. Color, creamy white with deep blush. Skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardiest in bud, quality very good. Ripens just before Champion. Very nearly free-stone.

CHAMPION (Warner No. 1)—A white-fleshed peach, very excellent in quality; attractive fruit; large. Creamy white, tender flesh, very pleasant flavor, having a peculiar honey taste. Stone semi-free to free. Ripens with St. John; three weeks before Elberta.

DEWEY (Ninke No. 5)—The selection represents a very high standard for the variety. Perhaps the best commercial variety of any of the very early ones. Fruit medium size, round oblate in shape. Color deep orange, blushed with dark red—(very pubescent). Yellow, tender, juicy, flesh melting, sweet but sprightly and good in quality. Stone semi-free to free. Valuable for early market.

EARLY CRAWFORD (Spencer)—A wonderful peach, for the home orchard because of its high quality and very beautiful appearance. A yellow free-stone peach, very large, golden yellow blushed with dark red. Ripens two weeks ahead of Elberta.

EARLY ELBERTA (Wahlers)—Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta; otherwise the same. Quality of fruit somewhat better.

ELBERTA (Barden No. 2)—This is the aristocrat of Elbertas and you will agree when you see the beauty and perfection of this peach. It is a true Elberta; prolific of yield and ideally suitable for shipping, but it has far better color than its predecessor and, through Bud Selection, we have reduced variation in the yield to a minimum. This parent tree at ten years of age measured 30 feet across; it produces from six to ten bushels of large size Elbertas each year and is absolutely free from peach disease. This strain is the last word in high type Elbertas and should be planted in preference to all others. The fruit is very large, color orange yellow, over-spread with red. Flesh yellow, stained with red near the pit, juicy, firm but tender, sweet or sub-acid, mild. Stone-free. Period of ripening varies with season. September 10th to 20th.

See page 46 for illustration explaining Greening's practice in peach pit and subsequent budding to obtain hardy, disease-free varieties —also Greening's special peach pit planter.

Greening fruit trees save orchardists from planting "mistakes," to be discovered later.



Halehaven

FERTILE HALE (La Duke)—This new Greening introduction, as the name implies is a Hale which is self-fertile thereby does not require cross pollination. Fruit growers everywhere have been asking for a Hale peach that would produce profitable crops. Greenings again answered the call by producing through Bud Selection, a Fertile Hale peach which will produce full crops of beautiful large Hales, entirely free from the so-called "buttons" so prevalent in crops of J. H. Hale. The trees are far more vigorous and hardier in bud than J. H. Hale. The fruit matures from three to seven days after J. H. Hale. Test trees of Fertile Hale at the Michigan State Experiment Station, came through again this year with a crop, when J. H. Hale and Elberta had a crop failure, which again proves the extreme hardness for this remarkable new variety. Color yellow, with deep carmine blush. Good shipper. A handsome peach and a splendid market variety. This variety should by all means be included in every orchard planting.

FITZGERALD (Overhiser)—An improvement over the Early Crawford in that it is hardier and more productive. In size, color and quality the fruit is almost identical with that variety. Excellent quality. Stone free. If a fruit grower wishes to grow a Crawford type of peach in his orchard, we recommend this variety for the commercial use. Ripens with Early Crawford, two weeks before Elberta.

GOLD DROP (Goodrich)—Remarkably productive and hardy. This tree bears so heavily that the fruit will average small unless the tree be heavily pruned, thinned of the young fruit and fertilized. This tends to throw more vitality into the remaining fruit. Many of our leading commercial varieties have a tendency to overbear, which is really an asset and not a serious fault. Medium in size, rounding oval with unequal halves, bulged at one side. Cavity deep and abrupt. Pleasantly and sprightly flavored, excellent in quality. Free-stone. Gold Drop should be in every commercial as well as home orchard. Ripens one week after Elberta.

GOLDEN JUBILEE—Of the many new peaches originated by the New Jersey Experiment Station, none have aroused the interest of fruit growers, as has the Golden Jubilee. It is a large early yellow peach of the Elberta type and is an extremely popular early yellow peach. It ripens a few days before Carman and resembles Elberta in tree habits and fruit. The skin is yellow blushed with red, flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, free-stone.

HALEHAVEN—This marvelous new peach was introduced through the efforts of the Michigan State Experiment Station, South Haven, Michigan (Mr. Stanley Johnson, Supt.). It is a cross between the famous varieties, South Haven and J. H. Hale. A large beautifully colored, yellow fleshed peach, ripening approximately two weeks before Elberta. A perfect freestone, strong thrifty grower, good shipper and an extremely hardy heavy bearer of exceptionally fine flavor. The Halehaven has extremely high color and colors highly on the trees several days before it is ripe, thereby permitting picking while rather green, for distant shipments. Test trees of the Halehaven produced full crops in 1933 at the Experiment Station when crops of many other standard varieties were a failure due to low temperatures the previous winter. This variety will make you big money and should be included in every planting.

J. H. HALE (Warner No. 4)—This high type Super-Selected Strain of J. H. Hale is the finest to be obtained. The long Elberta shape type of J. H. Hale is mixed largely in plantings of J. H. Hale, which is very undesirable. Through Bud Selection we have produced a strain of J. H. Hale which will produce the typical large round type of fruit desired in this variety. This Warner parent tree produced three bushels of typical large round type Hales when it was only three years old. Young orchards of the Warner Strain have reproduced this most desired type. The Sun-Glo is recommended as a pollenizer for Warner Strain J. H. Hale.

175 PEACHES ON TREE OUT 2 YEARS

Greening Nursery Company
Monroe, Michigan

I have one of the finest orchards in our country. My trees have been out two years, and the peach trees have from seventy-five to one hundred seventy-five peaches on a tree. Of course, I have been picking most of them off. I didn't think it would hurt the tree as the soil is rich and I have taken extra care of the orchard. I have been more than satisfied with all of my trees from your nursery. Out of thirty odd Plum Trees, I have only lost one so far.

Norman Paton, Howell, Michigan

KALAMAZOO (Barden)—Medium size, slightly oblong. Yellow shaded with red. Flesh juicy, rich and melting. Highly esteemed in Michigan. This peach has a tendency to overbear. Refer to description of Gold Drop for cultural directions to follow for Kalamazoo. Ripens a few days later than Elberta.

KIHLKEN SMOCK (Overheiser)—We have discontinued propagating all other Smock varieties because the Kihlken Smock is so vastly superior. Larger, better and more beautiful than Beer's Smock and especially a more abundant bearer of fruit. Originated in the orchard of George Kihlken at Danbury, Ohio, and introduced by us. It is a free-stone peach ripening two weeks after Elberta.

LATE CRAWFORD (Improved) (Bugden)—Fruit of large size. Color yellow or greenish yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and productive. One of the best late sorts. Free-stone. Ripens with the last of Elbertas.

LEMON FREE (Anderson)—Almost lemon shape, pointed at apex and of a pale, lemon-yellow when ripe. Large size, excellent quality, a valuable market variety. Flesh yellow, juicy, stringy, tender and melting, sweet to sprightly, pleasantly flavored, very good in quality. Stone semi-free to free. Season of ripening ten days to two weeks after Elberta.

MAYFLOWER (Williamson)—The earliest ripening peach. Medium in size, dark red in color with juicy, tender, white flesh. Quality fair. Tree productive. Ripens last week in June or first week in July.

NEWCOMB (Ruell No. 1)—A large round, yellow free-stone peach with red cheek and quality which ripens with New Prolific between "Sun-Glo" and Elberta. Flesh yellow, comparatively firm and of good quality. Tree vigorous, hardy, productive, and spreading in growth.

AMBER GEM (South Haven Experiment Station)—A cling stone variety originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station. The tree is vigorous, hardy in bud and productive. The South Haven Experiment Station has tested it for several years to develop a peach with extraordinary canning qualities, and now highly recommends it for the purpose. The fruit matures ten days to two weeks earlier than Elberta. It is medium in size, somewhat long, beautifully colored with an extensive red cheek and sufficient golden yellow ground color for contrast. It cans exceptionally well, the texture and color being very satisfactory.

NEW PROLIFIC (Barden No. 4)—Introduced by us in 1890. Color golden yellow with rich crimson cheek. Fruit is large, flesh golden yellow and unusually thick and firm. Flavor very rich and spicy. Small pit and free-stone. Tree a strong grower, very productive and hardy. Hundreds of thousands of this variety have been planted. The New Prolific should be fertilized, pruned and thinned for best results. Ripens one week before Elberta.

ORIOLE (South Haven Experiment Station)—This variety originated at the New Jersey Experiment Station and has been tested in Michigan for several years. It is an early-maturing variety. The tree is vigorous and hardy. During the winter of 1932-33, 95 per cent of the buds of this variety survived a temperature of 10 degrees below zero, which was a better record than was made by some other known hardy varieties. It is an early bearer, beginning at three years of age. It has also been a consistent producer. The fruit is medium in size. Due to its inclination to bear heavily it must be well thinned. The shape is somewhat round. It is attractive in appearance, having a plentiful supply of red coloring, with enough yellow for contrast. The flesh is yellow, fine-grained, juicy, and of excellent quality. The pit is free. The merits of this variety should not be overlooked. It is splendid for local markets and short shipments. Ripens between Dewey and Rochester approximately one week before Rochester.

GREENING'S — Largest Peach Tree Growers in America

ROCHESTER (Quigley)—A yellow free-stone peach having the exceptional merits of being early, ripening about August 10th; extraordinarily sweet and early bearing. In other respects it compares favorably with the best standard varieties. Fruit is large, yellow in color, prettily blushed. Flesh sweet, juicy and of delicious flavor. It keeps and ships well. Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and an annual and prolific bearer. Season three weeks before Elberta.

ST. JOHN (Spencer)—A great peach. Fruit large, round, brilliant, showy. Color yellow with a fine red cheek. Flavor unexcelled by any other peach. One of the earliest yellow peaches. Bears young. Moderately productive and ripens three weeks before Elberta.

SALBERTA—A new yellow peach originating on the farm of William Rofgar on Catawba Island, Ohio. The growers in the Peach Belt of Northern Ohio think this is a very valuable variety. Size medium to large, nearly round. Color deep yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm and very juicy. Season September, in Northern Ohio.

SALWEY (Fowler)—Fruit large and roundish. Color deep yellow with a dull red cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich. One of the very best late peaches where it will ripen. Ripens after Kihlken Smock, about three weeks after Elberta.

SEPTEMBER MAMMOTH (Wier)—Fruit extra large, somewhat elongated. Color yellow, delicious flavor. Free stone. A good bearer and one of the finest peaches to plant for home purposes. The tree originated here in Monroe from a seedling. Of northern origin, therefore hardier than the Elberta. This peach was introduced by us after careful observation of its habits and we recommend it highly. Season ten days after Elberta.

SHIPPER'S LATE RED (Strau)—The fruit is a perfect free-stone, oblong, larger than Elberta; skin is a fine golden yellow, almost completely covered with a splendid rich red making, the well ripened fruit on the tree appear as if it were a solid red all over, and the texture of the skin is such as to give the peach the highest shipping quality; flesh rich yellow, moderately fine grained (no fiber), juicy and of good quality; ripens about one week to ten days after Elberta. A large, spreading tree and a heavy annual bearer. Should not be planted closer than twenty-five feet.

SOUTH HAVEN—See Sun-Glo which is our Bud Selected South Haven.

SUN-GLO (Greenings' improved Bud Selected South Haven)—Another big favorite among successful peach growers. A prolific bearer of fruit of large size, excellent flavor and quality that is unsurpassed. The celebrated South Haven peach was an exclusive Greening achievement. In the Sun-Glo you have the South Haven at its Super-Selected best, being the second generation of a Greening Super - Selected South Haven known as Tree No. 20 in the Spencer Orchards, in Michigan. Only Greening methods can produce such consistent improvement. Sun-Glo, the hardiest of all commercial peaches, is a consistent cropper, producing a full crop of marvelous fruit in seasons when crops of other varieties are destroyed by frost. The Sun-Glo peach and its parent the South Haven have been the leading money-making commercial peaches since their introduction by us. The Sun-Glo produces full crops under most adverse conditions. The fruit is large, roundish, thick skinned, very uniform in size. Color deep yellow with red cheek. Stone is free. Ripens approximately eighteen days before Elberta, at a time to bring high market prices.

WILMA (Wichel)—A real Elberta in tree and fruit, but ripens one week later. This variety was discovered by Wm. Rofgar, of Catawba Island, Ohio. It was selected from several hundred seedlings of Elberta and named after his daughter. The variety has steadily increased in popularity on its own merits.

Number of Peach Trees Per Acre

Distance Apart	No. per Acre
20 x 20 ft.	108

Of new varieties we are tolerant, yet in the end we apply the inflexible yardstick of Greening quality.



Sun-Glow

What a Task!

No nurseryman can give you, for many years to come, bud selected stock backed by such knowledge and experience as Greening's—not until he has spent an equally long period of time and study, applied the same high skill and horticultural knowledge and exercised the same keenness of observation that have been invested by Greening's.

Peaches in their Order of Ripening

For the convenience of our patrons we give herewith a list of Peaches in their order of ripening. This will be of material assistance in selecting varieties for commercial orchards.

Mayflower	Last week of June
Arp Beauty	One week before Dewey
Carman	About four weeks before Elberta
Dewey	Ten days before St. John
Oriole	One week before Rochester
Golden Jubilee St. John Rochester Champion Three weeks before Elberta
Halehaven Sun-Glo South Haven About eighteen days before Elberta
Belle of Georgia Early Crawford Fitzgerald Amber Gem Two weeks before Elberta. Between St. John and New Prolific

We have used the Elberta as the standard because it is well known and is grown more largely than any other in all commercial Peach sections.

Newcomb New Prolific Early Elberta One week before Elberta
J. H. Hale	About three days before Elberta
Fertile Hale	Three to seven days after J. H. Hale. Ripens Sept. 10th to 20th, depending, of course, on the season and location. Crop usually picked in one week.
Elberta of course, on the season and location. Crop usually picked in one week.
Improved Late Crawford	With last of Elberta
Kalamazoo	A few days after Elberta
Gold Drop Shipper's Late Red Wilma One week after Elberta
September Mammoth Banner Ten days after Elberta
Lemon Free	With last of Banner
Kihlken Smock Salberta Two weeks after Elberta
Salway	Three weeks after Elberta

Pears are More Productive, More Profitable as a Result of Greening's BUD SELECTION

Here is one of the most dependable sellers in American fruits. The pear thrives most anywhere, although it does best in heavy clay and clay loams. But, American housewives "know their pears" and discriminate in purchase. Therefore, only the better varieties, as developed through Bud Selection, assure maximum success and profit. They are choicer, juicier, better shaped, richer in color and flavor, and win higher prices, quicker sale. With a long ripening and selling season, pears offer you a greater money-making opportunity!

Summer Pears

BARTLETT (Nichol No. 1)—This variety being of paramount importance in pear growing, we have concentrated our efforts on it. Tree performance records were started in 1917 and the final selection was not made until the season of 1928. Our records were taken in thirteen different orchards with a total of over 3000 Bartlett trees under observation. Emphasis was placed on three points of comparison: production, size, and shape of fruit. The object being to maintain good production and to eliminate an undesirable variation known to pear growers as "little green Bartlett," "round" or Kieffer-shaped Bartlett. Since the discovery of size chimeras in apples we have also found them in Bartlett pear trees. This proves that two distinct size types are present in the orchards. The typical large Bartlett-shaped strain is mixed with the small round type in much the same manner as Solid red and Striped color types are mixed in McIntosh apple orchards and the Green and Yellow color types are mixed in Bartlett transitional tree growing at the Experiment Station grounds at the Michigan State College (See Journal of Agricultural Research, issue of June 1, 1933, page 1055). Through the courtesy of the United States Department of Agriculture Experiment Station we are testing at Graham Experiment Station the following variation in Bartlett pears: Flattened fruit, Russet fruit, Small Russet fruit, Striped fruit, Corrugated fruit, Gray brown russet fruit and Flattened lobed, goose-necked fruits. We secured these buds from L. B. Scott, an associate of Dr. Shamel of the United States Department of Agriculture. These are being tested in addition to the russet color variations which we have located in Michigan. We are calling your attention to these variations to show that undesirable variations are not uncommon and to emphasize the need of keeping the varieties up to a high standard. After these many years of concentrated research we offer this Nicol Strain Bartlett pear which possesses the desired characteristics of the variety with the elimination of the undesirable. The trees are vigorous, prolific producers of fine Bartlett pears that will run true to form in shape and color and bring the highest prices on the market. The fruit is of large size, yellow, often with beautiful blush next to the sun, buttery, very juicy and highly flavored. The trees bear early and abundantly. Bartlett orchards should never be planted solid, since they are not self pollenizing, but should be mixed with another variety that will furnish pollen. We recommend the Bosc, Flemish Beauty, Conference and Howell as desirable pollenizers for the Bartlett. Season last of August and first of September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE (Nye No. 5)—This selection is an annual bearer of large sized fruit. The Production of this strain is very good and it maintains a satisfactory standard for the variety. A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive; very desirable in all sections, especially where other varieties fail. August.

INMAN'S IMPROVED BARTLETT—Same in quality as regular Bartlett but much larger.

Autumn Pears

ANGOULEME (Duchess d'Angouleme)—Very large; greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; very productive. One of the best. October and November. Succeeds best as a dwarf.

ANJOU—The standard market pear for late Fall and early Winter. Fruit large, skin yellow dotted with russet, has faint blush. Flesh is yellowish white, firm but tender. Very juicy, sweet and spicy with a rich vinous flavor. One of the very best. Season, October to December.

CONFERENCE (South Haven Experiment Station)—This variety was recently imported from England, where it is much esteemed as one of their finest fruits. The Conference pear is in the United States. It is medium to large size, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, beautiful cone shape, greenish yellow, with russet markings; flesh white, with just a suggestion of pink, fine grain, very juicy, has a very rich flavor. In cold storage they keep until Christmas or after; in a common cellar until the first of November. This variety is recommended as an effective pollinizer for Bartlett.

Number of Pear Trees Required per Acre

18 x 18 ft. apart, 134 per acre
20 x 20 ft. apart, 108 per acre
24 x 24 ft. apart, 75 per acre



Bartlett Pear

FLEMISH BEAUTY—A highly flavored pear, large and beautiful, strong grower and good bearer and a popular market variety. Fruit subject to skin scab, which is easily controlled in the commercial orchard. Season, September to October. Recommended as an effective pollinizer for Bartlett.

HOWELL (Nye No. 9)—This selection gives very satisfactory high production of large size fruit. Color light waxy yellow with a fine red cheek, handsome flesh and of good quality. The tree is a free grower and an early producer; very hardy and valuable, especially for the home orchard as it is quite disease-resistant as compared with other pears. Recommended as a pollinizer for Bartlett.

KIEFFER (Foster No. 1)—The parent tree of this strain produces heavy annual crops of large fine fruit. Color rich golden yellow sometimes tinted with red on one side. Flesh lightly colored, juicy with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous. An early and big yielder. While its flavor is poor at picking time, if kept in a cellar until Christmas, it is a wonderful eating Pear. Valuable because of its keeping qualities. Season, November to January.

SECKEL (Gooding No. 2)—This selection was made to insure large size fruit for the variety. In addition to this the parent tree began to bear annual crops when three years old which is very uncommon for this variety. In quality it cannot be surpassed by any kind of fruit. Tree is very vigorous, productive and quite immune to blight. Fruit is very highly colored and in this strain is larger than ordinary Seckel and very symmetrical. Flesh, very juicy, fine grained and very delicately flavored. Fruit reddish brown color. Season, September to October.

SHELDON—A splendid pear for dessert and culinary purposes, especially recommended for the home orchard. Fruit large, roundish, yellow, slightly shaded with red. Flesh very juicy and very delicious. Tree hardy, vigorous and a good bearer. Very blight-resistant. Season, October.

Winter Pears

BOSC (Gooding)—This is a selection which is true to the type of the variety. The Bosc pear originated in Belgium. Shape oblate-pyriform, and of very large size. In color it is a beautiful yellow, touched with crimson and slightly russeted. It is undisputed as the most delicious dessert pear known. A medium late variety. The tree, however, is a poor grower but under our method of double grafting we have restored it to a strong, thrifty, productive tree. This variety always sells at the highest prices on the market. Recommended as a desirable pollinizer for Bartlett.

CLAIRGEAU—A very showy and well formed pear; large with stout stem. Color golden yellow with red cheek. Highly flavored. Early. Productive and a reliable cropper. Season, October to January.

In the description of varieties, the name in parentheses immediately following the variety name, in each case indicates the strain and is the name of the orchard, in which the parent tree is located, from which propagating buds were taken.

GREENING'S BUD SELECTED VARIETIES of PLUMS and QUINCES BRING NEW SUCCESS and PROFITS!

The demand for new varieties of healthful breakfast, dessert and salad fruits has stimulated prune, plum, quince, and apricot sales substantially. Unfamiliarity with these fruits has prevented many from profiting from them, although simple, easy to handle with ordinary culture. The Quince, for instance, bears for 40 years, handles easily in shipping, and is a fine "stand by" in homes everywhere. Greening varieties are completely dependable!



American and European Plums

AUSTRIAN PRUNE (April)—Tree very vigorous, upright, perfectly hardy and is a young bearer and very prolific. The fruit of this Plum is the handsomest and largest in cultivation. The color is an attractive dark reddish purple. Flesh golden yellow, sweet and mild. Excellent quality. A good shipper and keeper. Ripens about the middle of September. Takes highest honors and premiums everywhere.

ALBION PRUNE—The latest ripening good plum grown at Geneva. It belongs to the Grand Duke type, but its fruits are larger and better in quality. The tree is productive, strong and vigorous. All in all, Albion is one of the most remarkable new plums described in many years.

BRADSHAW—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Ripens about the middle of August.

CLYMAN (South Haven Experiment Station)—The Clyman Plum has special merit as one of the earliest good domestic sorts. The Ohio State Experiment Station and the South Haven Michigan Experiment Station from whom we secured the scions, recommended it very highly for an early home and market plum. The tree is rather large, vigorous and productive. Blooming season early and short. Fruits are very large. Color is a dark purplish-red with thick bloom. Flesh is pale yellow and dry, firm, sweet and mild but pleasant and of good quality; stone free.

GRAND DUKE (Hunt No. 6)—The favored late shipping Plum because of its very large size and beautiful color, being of a purple shade. Flesh very firm and meaty. A regular annual and abundant cropper. Usually free from rot and hang in good condition a long time. This strain maintains a high standard for this leading commercial variety.

GREEN GAGE—See Reine Claude a far better variety, of the same type.

GUEII—Tree a hardy, very strong, vigorous and upright grower, spreading with age and bearing. An early and very abundant bearer. Fruit medium size, roundish oval; skin dark purple, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh pale yellow, a little coarse, firm, juicy, sweet, sprightly, sub-acid, free-stone. Last of August and first of September.

HALL PRUNE—A cross between Golden Drop and Grand Duke, two of the largest and handsomest European plums, but both below the mark in quality. Hall is better in flesh and flavor characters. The fruits are so handsome and well flavored that they will sell in any market. The tree is nearly perfect. This is one of the best of the New York Experiment Station's new Plums.

ITALIAN PRUNE (FELLENBERG) (Farnsworth)—A fine late Plum; undoubtedly the leading commercial prune variety; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone; fine for drying. September.

LOMBARD (Luplow No. 4)—Medium size; round-oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety. One of the most hardy and popular. Ripens last of August.

MONARCH (Luplow No. 2)—One of the most valuable of the late introductions from England. Tree robust with dense foliage; an abundant bearer. Fruit very large, roundish oval; dark purple-blue; perfect freestone.

REINE CLAUDE (Barden)—Surpassing in quality and richness of flavor nearly all varieties listed. Fruit large, greenish yellow; flavor excellent. Season, September. The best of the Gage variety.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON (Nye No. 3)—The orchard containing this parent tree was set in 1912 and our records started in 1919. The parent tree of this strain was chosen because of early bearing and heavy annual production. This strain represents the very highest type for the variety. Fruit small, oval in shape; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

STANLEY PRUNE—This variety is a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. The fruit is of the prune type, excellent for cooking or eating out of hand. The tree is healthy, vigorous, and produces full crops annually. The fruit is large in size, prune shape, dark blue with thick bloom; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, fine-grained, tender, firm, sweet, pleasant; quality good to very good; stone free; midseason. This is one of the outstanding new varieties.

YELLOW EGG—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow with numerous white dots. Flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid; fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Japanese Plums

ABUNDANCE (Billing)—This variety is especially valuable as a pollenizer for Burbank. Medium to large in size. Oblong, amber, nearly covered with bright red and overspread with a thick bloom. Flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and of a delicious sweetness. Small, freestone. Tree is a strong grower and an early and profuse bearer. Valuable for canning and market. August.

BURBANK (Luplow)—One of the best of the celebrated Japanese varieties. Remarkably successful all over the country. Perfectly hardy. Succeeds in any soil. Abundant yearly bearer. Fruit large, roundish, dark red or purplish with thin lilac bloom; flesh amber yellow with rich, sugary flavor; small stone; bears second year after planting. First to middle of August to September. Should be interplanted with Abundance to insure proper pollination.

Number of Plum Trees Required Per Acre

20 x 20 feet apart, 108 per acre 24 x 24 feet apart, 75 per acre

Quinces

CHAMPION—A prolific and constant bearer; fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row; can be kept in good condition until January. Tree a vigorous grower and prolific bearer; one of the best for sections not subject to early frosts.

ORANGE—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Apricots

ALEXANDER—An immense bearer. Fruit orange-yellow, oblong flecked with red; sweet, juicy, very beautiful. Season, July.

MOORPARK—Large, productive popular variety. Yellow with red cheek, juicy, sweet, and rich, free stone.

ROYAL—Large, pale orange with faintly tinged red cheek. Highly flavored, slightly sub-acid and good quality. Good market variety. Ripens about August 10th.

For the Finest Grades of the Best Cherries Plant Greening's BUD SELECTED Trees



Bing
Sweet
Cherry

From the hundreds of varieties of cherries grown and sold in the United States we have carefully selected the best—and further improved them through Bud Selection, to retain every good feature and assure heavy crops. Cherries ask no favors in location or handling, provide crop diversification, bear almost annually and keep profits flowing your way.

Sour Cherries

EARLY RICHMOND (Kiestner)—Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the sour cherries. It is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Ripens through June.

ENGLISH MORELLO (Tucker)—Medium to large, blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive; tree a moderate grower. August.

MAY DUKE (Scherer)—Large, red, juicy and rich; an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

MONTMORENCY (Fernwood)—The Montmorency cherry variety is transitional. Variations are found in every one of its important characteristics including type and growth of trees, twigs and leaves, length of stems, production, time of ripening and size as well as shape and color of fruits. Through bud selection we are able to bring out the best in the variety. Greening's Super-Selected Montmorency Fernwood Strain is the leading commercial sour cherry and it has proved its value in the many orchards in which it is now in production.

Leading growers everywhere are demanding our Fernwood Strain Montmorency. The trees are vigorous and strong growing, making a large tree quickly, thus coming into profitable production at an early age. The trees are more uniform in shape and size, produce more fruit, which is more uniform in ripening and from 15 to 20% larger in size than fruit from check trees of ordinary Montmorency which were produced by the old propagation methods. Season end of June.

MONTMORENCY (Rouse)—This is our largest Montmorency cherry, producing sour cherries of exceptional size. Trees are spreading and comparatively slow growing when young but make a large healthy tree when mature. Season, end of June.

RICHMORENCY (Stickney)—This is an early ripening Montmorency. It is a true Montmorency type only that the fruit ripens a week or more earlier than the standard Montmorency. It ripens at approximately the same time as the Early Richmond. The parent tree is low spreading in growth, produces heavy crops, and the size of the fruit is large. The fact that this strain ripens early is a decided advantage as thousands of Montmorency cherry trees are mixed with late-ripening factors causing cherries in otherwise normal trees to be green at picking time.

Sweet Cherries

Sweet cherry trees supplied the public by many nurseries have not been true to name. We established this fact by checking orchards in the sweet cherry belt of Northern Michigan, and consulted experienced growers, who cooperated with us in making our selections. The only variation in sweet cherries of commercial importance, is unproductive strains. We selected buds from parent trees producing heavy crops. In the variety descriptions to follow, the name in parenthesis, immediately following the variety name, is the name of the orchard in which the parent tree is located, from which propagating buds were taken for the production of these trees.

BING (Rogers)—One of the best black cherries in existence. It is large, firm and delicious and a good shipper. Tree hardy and upright grower. Middle of June.

In the description of varieties, the name in parentheses immediately following the variety name, in each case indicates the strain and is the name of the orchard, in which the parent tree is located, from which propagating buds were taken.

GOV. WOOD (Rider)—Very large, rich, light yellow with red cheek. Juicy and sweet. One of the best. Last of June.

NAPOLEON (Manistee)—Very large, pale yellow with bright red cheek, very firm, juicy and sweet. Vigorous grower and very productive. One of the best. First of July.

PAUL ROSE (A White Schmidt's Bigarreau)—Originated from a sport limb in the orchard of the late Paul Rose, the pioneer sweet cherry grower of Michigan. It is a white cherry and of large size, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor, ripening in July. Doctor V. R. Gardner of the Michigan State College considers it of great commercial value.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU (Rogers)—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit grows in clusters and is of the largest size. Skin deep black, flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. Stone small. July.

TARTARIAN (Black Tartarian) (Lewis)—Very large, bright purplish black, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June or early July.

WINDSOR (Crystal Lake)—New seedling originated at Windsor, Canada. Fruit large and liver colored, quite distinctive; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. The most valuable late variety for market or family use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH (Rose)—Fruit very large, heart-shaped. Color pale, waxen yellow with handsome light red cheek to sun. Flesh firm with fine rich flavor. Season medium. A very popular variety.

Number of Cherry Trees Required Per Acre

Distance Apart	Number Per Acre
30 x 30 ft. (Sweet Cherries)	48
20 x 20 ft. (Sour Cherries)	108



Montmorency

GREENING'S SMALL FRUITS

Grapes

No fruit possesses such a remarkable heritage of popularity as the grape. It is mentioned in nearly all ancient writings, including the Bible. Grapes are to be found in every temperate climate. The earliest settlers of the United States discovered several different varieties growing from Maine to Florida. Grapes have been constantly improved during the years, and are not only a favorite with the commercial grower but possess many advantages for the home garden, as they require but a small amount of space and can be trained over a back fence or trellis.

BLACK GRAPES

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Suitable for a trellis as it is a hardy and vigorous grower, with heavy foliage and is very healthy. Ripens early and bears abundantly. The quality of fruit is excellent. Matures at intervals between the middle and last of August. A good shipper. Fruit large, of black color, covered with beautiful blue bloom. Sweet and juicy. Seeds small and few in number.

CONCORD—The best known and most popular of all Grapes. The best for table, wine and market. Succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in September.

FREDONIA—This variety gives promise of being the earliest good black grape. The vine is vigorous, hardy, and productive, and ripens its fruit two weeks earlier than Worden. The clusters are medium in size, cylindrical and compact; the berries are large, round, and persistent; the skin is thick and tough; the flesh is juicy, solid but tender; and the quality very good. Fredonia stands alone as an early black grape.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium; berry round and as large as the Wilder or Rodgers No. 4. Quality very fine and vine exceedingly hardy. It has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease; in vigor of growth it is medium. Its earliness makes it desirable for a first crop, maturing as it does, ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord.

WORDEN—A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier, much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; fully as hardy as the Concord and more productive. A sure bearer and a variable market sort.

WHITE GRAPES

GREEN MOUNTAIN—Color greenish white, skin very thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one or two seeds which separate from the pulp with light pressure; quality superb. Ripens with Moore.

NIAGARA—This white Grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy, and of fine flavor. Fruits keep well if carefully handled.

PORTLAND—This variety holds first place among grapes as an early green variety for the market. The vine is very vigorous, hardy, productive and healthy. The variety is remarkable for its luxuriant and persistent foliage. Bunches and berries are larger than those of any other early green grape.



Caco Grape

RED GRAPES

BRIGHTON—A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than the Delaware. Vine vigorous and hardy. This variety has now been thoroughly tested and it may be truly said to be without an equal among early grapes. Succeeds best when planted near other varieties of grapes.

CACO—This is a hybrid produced from cross pollinization of Catawba and Concord. It inherits the characteristics of both parents, minus any of their defects. Very hardy yet it equals in high quality and melting texture, the finest variety grown under glass. Very large, wine-red with abundant bloom. Bunch good size, compact and of good form. Ripens in advance of Concord. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy and prolific.

DELAWARE—Still holds its own as one of the finest Grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy without any hard pulp. Has an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous. Hardy and productive. Ripens right after Brighton.

Number of Grapes Required Per Acre

Distance Apart	Number per Acre
8 x 8 Grapes (Trellis)	680
6 x 6 Grapes (Arbor)	1210
6 x 8 Grapes (Arbor)	907

Currants

CHERRY (Red)—One of the most popular currants. Vigorous and productive. Berries large but not always uniform. Quality good.

DIPLOMA (Red)—A large, red currant, delicious for eating fresh, and excellent for jelly.

FAY (Fay's Prolific) (Red)—One of the best of the large-fruited red Currants. Clusters and berries are large and uniform. Of medium productiveness. Quality very good.

PERFECTION (Red)—A cross between Fays and the White Grape, retaining the valuable characteristics of both. Beautiful, bright red; as large or larger than Fays, holding its size to the end of the bunch; easy to pick; a superior bearer, less acid and of better quality than any other large Currant in cultivation.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large; yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very productive.

WILDER (Red)—A new red currant, with large, fine flavored fruit of a bright, attractive red color, even when overripe. The leading garden and market variety; a strong, vigorous, erect grower and a great yielder.

Gooseberries

DOWNING—Fruit is much larger than the Houghton; roundish, light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. The most valuable American sort.

HOUGHTON—A vigorous American sort; very productive. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, of a pale red color, tender, sweet and of a delicious flavor; very profitable for canning and catsup.

RED JACKET—A new red berry, larger than Downing; smooth, very prolific and hardy, quality and foliage the best. For years it has been tested by the side of the best American and English sorts, and is the only one absolutely free from mildew, either in leaf or fruit. Promises to be the variety we have so long been waiting for, equal to the best English kinds and capable of producing large crops under ordinary cultivation wherever Gooseberries can be grown.

Blackberries

BLOWERS—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, N. Y. One of the hardiest, most productive of the finest quality and brings on the market the highest price of all Blackberries.

ELDORADO—H. E. VanDeman recommends this variety thus: "This berry was noted last year, and is of much promise." It is an oblong, irregular berry of large size, fruiting in pendulous, slender, hairy spikes with few thorns. Color black; flesh deep crimson, with tender core; flavor sweet, rich quality and very good.

SNYDER—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; very few thorns and they are nearly straight and short. One of the hardiest sorts and most profitable for market.

Number of Blackberries Required Per Acre

Distance Apart	Number per Acre
4 x 8 feet	1361

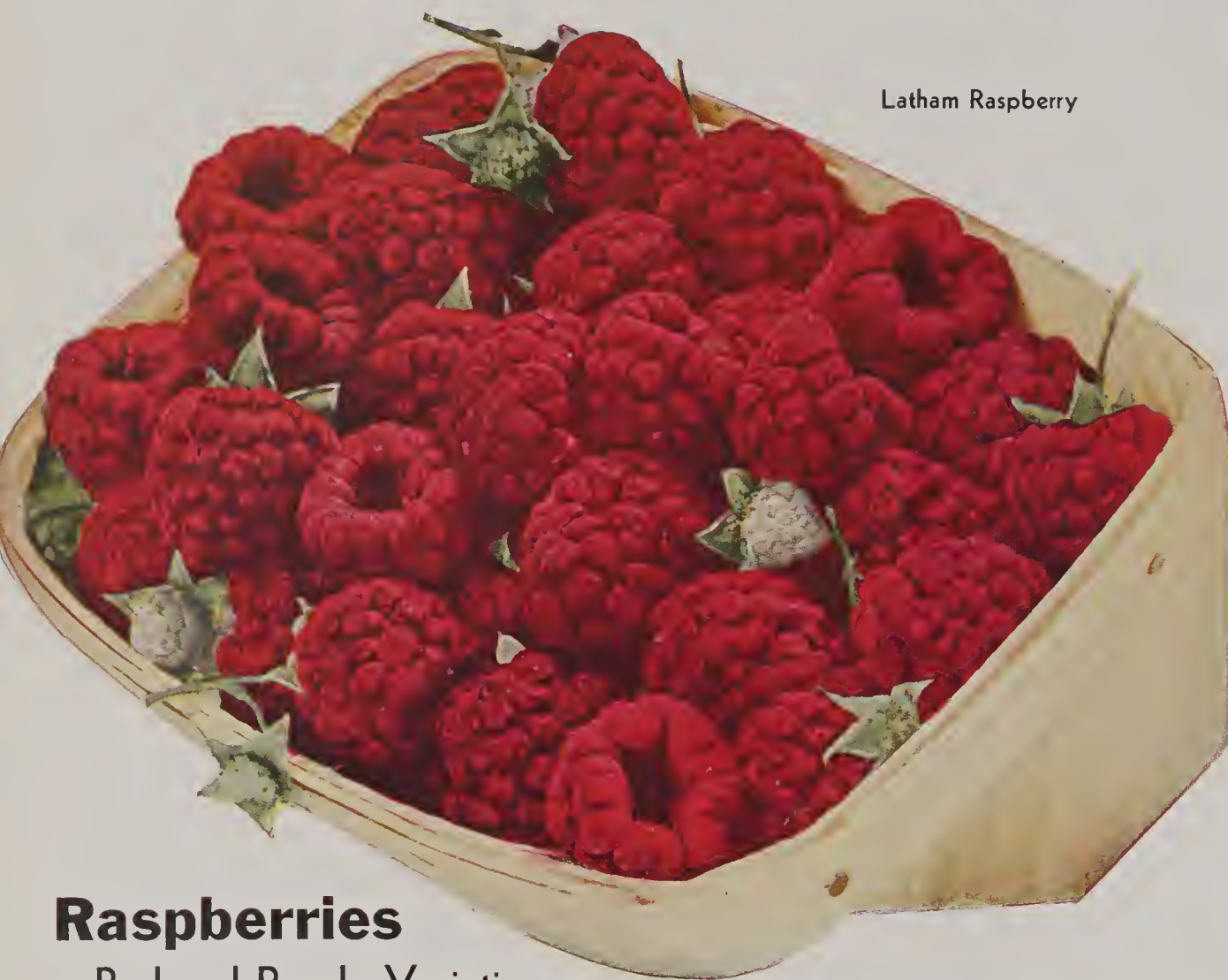
Dewberries

LUCRETIA—One of the trailing Blackberries. Fruit is large, soft, sweet, with no hard core. Valuable for family use.

Number of Dewberries Required Per Acre

Distance Apart	Number per Acre
3 x 7 feet	2074

GREENING'S SMALL FRUITS



Latham Raspberry

Raspberries

Red and Purple Varieties

CHIEF—This variety is an offspring of the famous Latham raspberry. This is the new early ripening red raspberry of the Latham type. The Chief ripens about ten days earlier than Latham, bridging the gap between strawberries and other raspberry varieties. Remarkable root development. By planting both Chief and Latham varieties the grower can extend his season of revenue.

COLUMBIAN—Color dull purplish-red. Bush is a strong grower, attaining a very large size. Good variety for home use but not recommended for commercial planting. Should be planted two feet farther apart than any other variety.

CUTHBERT—A remarkably strong, hardy variety; stands the northern Winters and southern Summers. Berries very large, conical, rich crimson, very handsome and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

LATHAM—The Latham raspberry is undoubtedly one of the biggest money-makers of all raspberries. It is one of the finest looking red raspberries on the market and produces tremendous crops. An extremely large berry, some measuring an inch in diameter. The color is attractive dark red and the quality is the very finest. In an official test conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural College under the supervision of W. H. Darrow, fruit specialist, the Latham produced 1782 quarts more per acre than the best of other varieties tested with it. In this test the Latham variety produced 5430 quarts of fine luscious red raspberries per acre. Our Latham plants are the finest that can be obtained and are absolutely disease free.

NEWBURGH—A new delicious variety introduced by New York Experiment Station. Heavy bearing, large, firm, rich, red berries. Plants are strong and stocky. An excellent home garden variety, but we recommend it as well, for commercial purposes.

Black Raspberries

CUMBERLAND—A mammoth midseason black-cap that holds its stout, stocky canes with handsome fruit. Its great, glossy berries are firm

enough to ship well and of good quality. Its hardiness and productiveness among the best.

PLUM FARMER—It ripens its crop in a few days and is early enough to get the good prices. Perfectly hardy; is a good grower and productive. The berry is large and of good quality.

Everbearing Raspberries

ST. REGIS (Red)—Fruit commences to ripen with the earliest and continues on young canes until October. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary with full raspberry flavor. Flesh firm and meaty; a good shipper. Wonderfully prolific. Canes stocky, of strong growth, with abundance of dark green feathery foliage.

Number of Raspberry Plants Required Per Acre
3 x 7 feet apart (In rows), 2074 per acre
5 x 5 feet apart (In hills), 1742 per acre

Strawberries

There are hundreds of varieties of strawberries, and most of them are good, with favorable conditions. Conforming with our policy of careful selection, we have chosen only the best varieties that will flourish almost anywhere. Perfect flowering varieties planted alone will mature a crop of fruit. Imperfect varieties should have perfect varieties planted with them—at least one row of perfects for every two rows of imperfects, to furnish pollen. We indicate after each variety (Per.) for perfect varieties and (Imp.) for imperfect.

Common or June Varieties

AROMA (Per.)—Held in high esteem because of its long fruiting season, good shipping qualities and large berries of firm texture. The plants are resistant to disease and very productive, and adapt themselves to a variety of soils. Quality very high. Fruiting season midseason until late.

BUBACH (Imp.)—Very productive, berries very large, handsome and of excellent quality. The foliage is very resistant to disease and the plants can endure very hot sun. One of the leading market varieties. Succeeds best on heavy soil. Midseason.

BUN'S SPECIAL (Per.)—A new meritorious variety of midseason planting. An exceptionally vigorous plant, making a great number of runners. The fruit is very large and splendid for marketing purposes.

DR. BURRILL (Per.)—Berries very large and uniform in shape. This great variety is a strong fertilizer and its season of blooming and fruiting is extra long. Large foliage of dark green color and very healthy. This is an excellent market variety for midseason fruiting.

DORSETT—A new variety introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has a record of 6640 quarts to acre. An exceptionally heavy producer of very large, light red berries, which hold color, shape and taste, long after picking, making them excellent for wholesale marketing.

DUNLAP (Per.)—A medium to large berry, slightly flattened, of a dark crimson shade. Flesh is red, fine in texture and quality excellent. The plant is hardy and a good grower. This variety has been a favorite for 35 years.

FAIRFAX—Another new wonderful shipping berry, introduced by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large size berries of light red color. A productive fruiter and conceded to be one of the finest of new introductions.

GANDY (Per.)—Handsome deep red, firm fruit of good quality and late season, reaching the market at the very close of the season. It is a splendid fruit for canning or culinary purposes. A very profitable market sort.

GIBSON (Per.)—One of the best and most prolific sorts for both home and market. Plants are strong growers with long roots and abundant foliage, exceedingly productive. Extra large, choice flavored, dark, glossy red clear through.

PEARL (Per.)—A late berry without a fault. Pearl is a heavy cropper. It blooms late and is therefore ideal for frosty locations. The berries are round, uniform in size, very dark red, solid, ruby-red all the way through, have very small seeds. The flavor is rich and enticing.

PREMIER (Per.)—The very earliest to fruit, continuous throughout a long season. Fruit large, of good color. Variety noted for its adaptability to varying conditions. Flesh red to the center.

Everbearing Strawberries

GEM—A sweet, deep red, glossy appearing berry of excellent marketing qualities. Berries are above average in size, outstanding in firmness—vigorous plants, with heavy root system, hardy and blight resistant.

MASTODON—Improved strain of this popular giant variety. A delicious berry of immense size, an incredible cropper of choice quality, and one of the strongest growers yet developed.

Number of Strawberry Plants Required Per Acre
1 x 4 feet apart, 10890 per acre

Asparagus

MARTHA WASHINGTON—The result of careful breeding with the object of eliminating rust. This strain was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Shoots are dark green, tips tight and firm.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

EARLY SCARLET—Small stalked but extremely early and of very highest quality. The best extra early sort for home or market.

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—An early, tender variety without being in the least tough or stringy, mild sub-acid flavor.

SUTTON—An English variety producing large stalks. Excellent for marketing. Mild flavor—requires but little sugar in canning.

EVERGREENS and CONIFERS Grown to Strict Standards Give Amazing Beauty and Form Unusual New Colors!

We are all familiar with the beautiful variety of shades available, ranging from deep, dark green, through all the shades and tints to the palest, most delicate apple-green, providing great usefulness and flexibility for the home landscape. Our scientific method of growing evergreens makes for symmetrical development and all specimens are top and root pruned into handsome, shapely trees. We dig our evergreens with an oversized ball of earth thereby keeping the entire root system intact, which assures successful growth after transplanting. The ball of earth is protected with a covering of burlap which is securely laced with rope, preventing the ball of earth from becoming broken. Because of our strict, scientific methods of growth and handling, you are assured a wide selection of the **FINEST** plants available in this country.

The Greening Bros. Nursery Co., Monroe, Michigan

Our shipment of trees arrived Thursday. All were in good condition and well packed. A professional landscape gardener planted them and will watch over them for us until they get a good start. We will be needing more trees later and there is no doubt about who will get the order if these prove as satisfactory as we think they will. Mrs. L. H. Wike, Springfield, Ohio



Evergreen Planting



Pfitzer's Juniper

Abies—Fir

A. CONCOLOR (White Fir)—Symmetrical but not stiff in appearance, long, soft, grayish-blue needles. For tall backgrounds, screens or choice individual specimens. One of the finest evergreens of this type.

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI (Douglas Fir)—Large conical form, branches spreading, horizontal, leaves light green above, glossy blue tone below. Rapid growing. Valuable for its adaptability to many situations.

Biota—Chinese Arbor-Vitae

BIOTA (Oriental Arbor-Vitae) (Thuja Orientalis S.P.N.)—Bushy, upright in growth and very attractive. Branches arranged in flat vertical planes. Beautiful deep green color. Foliage very lacy.



Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae

BIOTA (Berckman's Golden Arbor-Vitae) (T. Orientalis aurea nana)—Conical; foliage warm golden. For garden or foundation planting. Very slow growing and formal in habit.

Juniperus—Juniper

J. CHINENSIS (Chinese Juniper)—A very handsome upright, densely foliated cedar type. The color is a bright green at all seasons. One of the best green upright growing Junipers.

J. CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA (Pfitzer Juniper)—The finest of all evergreens for foundation and border plantings. Its adaptability to various conditions and soils is remarkable. As to appearance, it is very graceful because of its low, irregular, spreading form. It has a blue-green cast to the foliage.

J. CHINENSIS SCOPULORUM (Hill's Silver Juniper) (J. Scopulorum)—Beautiful blue color. Narrow compact and symmetrical. It has one single stem in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems.

J. COLUMNARIS (Blue)—A narrow, dense, pyramidal tree with foliage of bluish cast.

J. CANADENSIS (Common Juniper)—A rather low, spreading plant extending along the surface of the ground, often to a distance of seven or eight feet in every direction, thus making it an excellent ground cover. Gray-green on the upper surface, light silvery beneath.

J. EXCELSA STRICTA (Spiny Greek Juniper)—A very symmetrical conical outline which on account of its slow growth and dense habit is desirable for foundation plantings, rock gardens, etc.

J. HIBERNICA (Irish Juniper)—A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green. Very desirable for formal gardens.

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

Juniperus—Continued

- J. GLAUCA (Silver Red Cedar)**—The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery-bluish foliage, renders it very distinct and desirable.
- J. SABINA (Savin Juniper)**—A very dark green spreading type of the Juniper family. Ideal for foundations, groups or low borders.
- J. SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA (Tamarix Savin)**—A distinct, trailing variety of Sabina. The needle-shaped leaves have a deceptive but pleasing shade of gray-green.
- J. VIRGINIANA (Red Cedar)**—A well known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular.
- J. VIRGINIANA CANNARTI (Cannart Red Cedar)**—A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance; some of the branches lengthen out and droop, presenting a novel and pretty picture.
- J. VIRGINIANA KETELEERI (Keteleeri Red Cedar)**—Compact and formal, narrow pyramidal growth. Gray-green, fine foliage. Rather unusual and very desirable.
- J. VIRGINIANA SCHOTTI (Schott Red Cedar)**—A fine hardy evergreen of columnar habit; foliage light green and feathery.

Picea—Spruce

- P. CANADENSIS (White Spruce)**—A native tree of medium size, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery-gray.
- P. CANADENSIS ALBERTIANA (Black Hills Spruce)**—Resembles the White Spruce except somewhat slower in growth and more compact. Its color, too, is even more silvery than the White Spruce, sometimes even rivaling the Blue Spruce.
- P. EXCELSA (Norway Spruce)**—Extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height.
- P. PUNGENS GLAUCA (Blue Colorado Spruce)**—One of the most beautiful of all the Spruces. In form and habit similar to White Spruce. Foliage of a rich blue or sage color.
- P. PUNGENS GLAUCA KOSTERIANA (Koster Blue Spruce)**—Similar to the Blue Colorado Spruce, except that the foliage is a much brighter blue.



Koster Blue Spruce

Pinus—Pine

- P. MONTANA MUGHUS (Mugho Pine)**—Our strain is a genuine true dwarf form, many compact stems and with good dark green foliage which is retained throughout the winter.
- P. NIGRA (Austrian Pine)**—Tree remarkably robust, spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid.
- P. STROBUS (White Pine)**—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery-green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil.
- P. SYLVESTRIS (Scotch Pine)**—A native of the British Islands. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

Thuja—Arbor-Vitae

- T. OCCIDENTALIS (American Arbor-Vitae)**—A beautiful native tree commonly known as the White Cedar; especially desirable for screens and edges.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS (American Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae)**—A tall, slender column of dark green, resembling the Irish Juniper in growth; retains its color in the Winter. Will stand severe shearing.



Mugho Pine



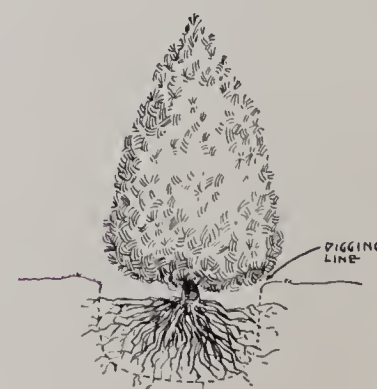
Red Cedar

The Care We Take To assure your satisfaction

The care taken at the nursery in growing Greening Evergreens insures the vigorous sturdy growth of the trees you plant.

The illustration below gives an excellent idea of the sturdy, compact root system, due to Greening culture and transplanting. The well balanced, symmetrical, and densely foliated appearance is due to the pruning and training, characteristic of Greening Evergreens. It means that to plant Greening Evergreens, you have every assurance possible, of obtaining the results you have a right to expect.

In planting Evergreens dig a hole large enough to take in all the roots and the ball of earth. After planting, soak the ground around the tree thoroughly with water, and apply covering with good, strong manure to retain the moisture around the tree. Care should be taken to keep the roots from drying out from exposure to the air and sun until planted.



- T. OCCIDENTALIS SIBIRICA (Siberian Arbor Vitae)**—This is one of the most useful and hardy evergreens for the northern states. Its excessive hardiness, regular conical outline and peculiar dark, dense foliage, make it very popular for hedges or screens.
- T. OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDI (Woodward Arbor-Vitae)**—One of the best globe forms of the Thujas.

The Greening Nursery Company,
Monroe, Michigan

We are again interested in purchasing some nursery stock from you, and would be pleased to receive your prices for this season. At present, we have a customer interested in some North West Greenings, and trust you will be able to supply this variety. You will be interested to know that the stock purchased from you last season was highly satisfactory, every tree having made a good growth.

Oxford Fruit Co-Operative, Ltd.
Woodstock, Ontario

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

Taxus—Yew

- T. CANADENSIS (Canada Yew)**—Of low spreading habit, foliage dark green.
- T. CUSPIDATA (Japanese Yew)**—Dense growing. Habit spreading; foliage deep green.
- T. CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA (Spreading English Yew)**—A form of Yew with short, dark green leaves. A very handsome variety. Rare.
- T. CAPITATA (Upright Yew)**—Pyramidal habit with rich dark green foliage. Plants studded with red berries in fall, bearing the appearance of miniature lanterns.

Tsuga—Hemlock

- T. CANADENSIS (Canadian Hemlock)**—A broad, pyramidal, medium sized tree of dense growth, with rich green foliage. Branches thickly set, with more or less pendulous tendency, giving a particularly graceful effect to the whole. Choice as a single lawn tree or for hedge purposes, succeeding in all except particularly bleak situations.



Japanese Yew

An Endorsement of Greening's Complete Service

The Greening Nursery Company,
Monroe, Mich.

Gentlemen:

I want to take this opportunity to write you a note of thanks and appreciation for the co-operative and intelligent way you have worked with us in the planting of our Museum grounds.

The success which we had with our terrace planting is very largely due to the freedom in experimentation, the use of splendid specimens, and the unusual life and growth of all specimens planted. It is a pleasure to do business with you. Your prompt deliveries, and the quality of the goods sent to us on your own selections, is, from our point of view, a highly satisfactory experience.

Gratefully yours,
J. Arthur MacLean, Curator
(Signed)
The Toledo Museum of Art,
Toledo, Ohio



Silver Juniper

Greening's
Ornamental Shade
Trees
Pages 35, 36, 37

GREENING'S ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING VINES

They are Mother Nature's favorite children! Their foliage alone is beautiful, decorative, and so many are endowed with gorgeous flowers and intoxicating perfume that bring the swooping blue-jay, the dainty humming-bird and many other friends of the air to adorn the home and garden. Bare walls, stately pillars, exposed porches, brick and stone, all take added beauty and value when graced by vines.

Akebia

- A. QUINATA (Five Leaf Akebia)**—A beautiful hardy Japanese vine with unique foliage and chocolate-purple flowers of delightful fragrance in large clusters. The foliage is never attacked by insects.

Ampelopsis

- A. QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)**—Rich crimson in Autumn; a very rapid grower. Covering for walls and verandas, trunks of trees.
- A. QUINQUEFOLIA ENGELMANNI (Engelmann Creeper)**—This variety has become very popular on account of its ability to cling to walls, etc., without wire trellis.
- A. TRICUSPIDATA (Boston Ivy)**—A beautiful hardy Japanese species. One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it evenly with overlapping leaves which form a perfect mass of foliage. The color is a fresh deep green in Summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in Autumn.

Celastrus

- C. SCANDENS (American Bittersweet)**—A native climber with handsome, glossy green foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson fruits, retained all Winter. Very bright in effect and its graceful sprays of berries are charming for Winter house decoration.
- C. ORBICULATUS (Oriental Bittersweet)**—Brilliant red fruit in Autumn.

Clematis

- C. HENRYI (Winter Clematis)**—Very large, fine form; free grower and bloomer; creamy white.
- C. JACKMANI (Jackman Clematis)**—Large, intense violet-purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer.
- C. MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE**—Has been called the Crimson Jackmani. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red. Entirely distinct from all other varieties.



Clematis Jackmani

Landscaping has become a fine art under Greening's expert landscape artists.

GREENING'S VINES — continued



A China Fleecevine Arbor

China Fleecevine—*Polygonum auberti*

The most prolific flowering vine in existence. Plants literally covered with lacy white flowers in late Summer. Vigorous in growth with dense glossy green foliage. For trellises, porches, and fences it has no equal.

Clematis—Continued

- C. **PANICULATA** (Sweet Autumn Clematis)—A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean white flowers borne in immense sheets and of a most glorious fragrance. The flowers appear in September at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.
- C. **RAMONA**—Large flowers of deep sky blue.
- C. **VITALBA** (Travelers Joy)—White flowers. Holds foliage later than Clematis Paniculata.

Euonymus

- E. **RADICANS** (Winter Creeper)—Trailing vine, small glossy foliage. Fine for buildings and as a ground cover. Clings to rocks and walls.
- E. **RADICANS** (Big Leaf Winter Creeper)—This variety has beautiful glossy green leaves that are broader than other varieties. The most valuable and evergreen.

Lonicera—Honeysuckle

- L. **JAPONICA HALLIANA** (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle)—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort with pure white flowers, changing to yellow.
- L. **SEMPERVIRENS** (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—A strong, rapid grower and produces scarlet inodorous flowers.

Lyceum

- L. **CHINENSE** (Chinese Matrimony Vine)—Lavender flowers followed by showy red berries.
- L. **HALIMIFOLIUM** (Matrimony Vine)—Sometimes trained as a shrub. Purple flowers and showy fruited. Extra vigorous in growth.



Bittersweet

Wisteria

- W. **FRUTESCENS MAGNIFICA** (Yellow-eye Wisteria)—Strong climber. Flowers lilac-purple borne in racemes from four to six inches long.
- W. **SINENSIS ALBA** (White Chinese Wisteria)—Flowers on this variety are pure white and very beautiful.

GREENING'S ORNAMENTAL HEDGES



Privet Hedge

*Hedges "frame"
your lawns and gardens*

That stern sentinel, the metal fence, has its place on farm and around the factory, but for the home, nothing can rival the dignity and friendliness, the contrasting beauty of a wisely selected hedge. The close-clipped, orderly box, the rugged privet or the rustic barberry—each has its place. A wealth of blooms lends added color and many being almost evergreen, they are lasting decoration. Don't forget that many shrubs, low-growing evergreens and certain types of roses can be used with great success in unusual hedge effects.

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN

Where a distinct hedge plant is wanted this plant should not be forgotten. Foliage glossy green. Covered with red berries changing to glossy black. Responds to vigorous pruning.

Ligustrum—Privet

- L. **AMURENSE** (Amur Privet)—Growing 8 to 12 feet high, with dark green leaves. Bears erect panicles of white flowers in June followed by black berries. Hardy in any location. Also good for shrubbery planting.

Ligustrum—Continued

- L. **IBOLIUM** (Ibodium Privet)—A new variety which should displace California Privet. Much like California but hardier.
- L. **IBOTA** (Ibota Privet)—A fine and hardy border shrub, of spreading habit, with curving branches and leaves of grayish green. Pure white flowers in June followed by bluish-black seeds. Makes an excellent hedge and very ornamental shrub.
- L. **OVALIFOLIUM** (California Privet)—The well known hedge plant so widely distributed. Can be sheared to any desired shape.
- L. **REGELIANUM** (Regel Privet)—The horizontal, sometimes drooping branches are distinctly beautiful. Has longer and narrower leaves than other varieties. This is one of the best of Privets. Berries remain on all Winter and are very attractive.
- L. **VULGARE** (European Privet)—A good hedge plant with narrow, dull green foliage and quite showy flowers of white. Blooms June and July. Clusters of black berries adhere to the shrub all Winter.

ROSES Vivid . . Resplendent . . Delicate . . Exquisite!

Greenings Bring You the World's Finest Specimens!

Even with most casual attention, roses flourish in any soil. Yet the rose lover is bombarded with so many offers of "rose specials" at all prices, that selection becomes increasingly difficult, and successful culture a question. It is only after the most thorough and painstaking research in our own trial grounds that we offer this list of roses—a list, which, we believe, is without parallel anywhere.

We have eliminated those that are weak and of poor blooming qualities. We have discarded a multitude of varieties that easily and quickly succumb to the ravages of insects, disease, and climate. We list only those fine old favorites and splendid new varieties which we have PROVED (for your protection) to have the distinct merit worthy of the Greening name and guarantee. You can, therefore, grow these roses with assurance of success and satisfaction. And, of course, we are at your service at all times, for advice on problems of soil or culture.

Roses require plenty of sunshine and plenty of moisture and rich food in the way of well-rotted stable manure. This should be spread around the plants in late autumn, banked against the bushes for winter protection and then spaded into the ground in the spring.

When planting, all small branches should be cut away, leaving only the strongest and these cut back to from four to six inches. That applies to bush Roses. Climbers require only removal of small or broken shoots.

Roses should always be planted a little deeper than they stood in the nursery row. When planting, sift the dirt in thoroughly around the roots, and when the roots are covered press the earth down firmly.



The Darkest of the Red Roses

Ami Quinard has won several awards as a superb novelty rose. The blackish buds open to semi-double flowers of velvety-maroon getting darker with age. Fine rose fragrance. Strong upright branches; very hardy and vigorous blooming.

President
Herbert Hoover



Greening Hybrid Everblooming Roses

AUTUMN—Buds of burnt orange, opening to double buds of bright yellow streaked with red.

AMI QUINARD—Blackish crimson buds borne on stiff, erect stems. Vigorous habit. Darkest of all red roses. (See above.)

BETTY UPRICHARD—The copper-red buds open to semi-double flowers of above average size, which are brilliant orange-carmine on the outside of the petals and show light salmon reflexes. A very fine rose, strong-growing, persistent blooming, healthy and very resistant to heat and drought. They keep well when cut and give off a flood of spicy fragrance.

BRIARCLIFF—Brilliant pink. Very fragrant. Buds—long, pointed. Excellent for cut flowers.

CALEDONIA—Fragrant long white buds. One of the best white roses.

CHAS. P. KILHAM—Brilliant orange-pink flushed with scarlet. Tea scented and prolific producer of blooms. Awarded Gold Medal by National Rose Society.

DAME EDITH HELEN—Pure pink, both in bud and full blown flower. Never fades. Beautiful bronze foliage and delicately scented. Very free bloomer on stiff stems. One of the best pink roses.

EDEL—Flowers and buds of ivory-white. Very large and double.



E. G. HILL



EDITH NELLIE
PERKINS



AUTUMN



ROSLYN



TALISMAN

HERE are pictured in their true loveliness, outstanding varieties of roses —selected for the better traits desired by experienced rosarians. Each is noted for vivid coloring. Each has free blooming tendencies, lasting fragrance, exquisite foliage, and hardy, vigorous characteristics. Any one, or an assortment, merits a place in your garden.



ETOILE DE HOLLANDE



JOANNA HILL



KAISERIN AUGUSTA
VICTORIA



BETTY UPRICHARD



LUXEMBOURG

GREENING'S EVERBLOOMING ROSES — continued

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS—Sweetly scented, long-pointed buds. Inner petals salmon pink; outer petals, orange suffused with red. Very fragrant and long lasting.

E. G. HILL—Bright scarlet flowers on long stems. Double, with long buds. Fine foliage of excellent texture. One of the best reds.

ETOILE DE FRANCE—Of clear red to velvety-crimson. Flowers borne on long stems. One of the most charming of the red roses.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE—The most popular red garden rose. Free bloomer, brilliant crimson red. A continuous bloomer.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY—A strong growing deep red rose. Very double and well formed flowers.

GOLDEN EMBLEM—A bright yellow rose, unsurpassed both for bedding and cut flowers, due to its profusion of bloom.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Vivid cherry red; fine bronze foliage. Very free flowering. Ideal bedding rose, never out of bloom.

JOANNA HILL—Long, pointed yellow bud suffused with gold. Very free bloomer and excellent for cut flowers.

K. A. VICTORIA—Snowy-white with faint yellow about base of buds. Vigorous grower. A garden favorite where white roses are wanted.

KILLARNEY PINK—Blossoms of flesh-color suffused with pale pink in a delightful blend. Very fragrant and blooms grow naturally on long stems, making it valuable for cutting. This is easily one of the best half-dozen roses.

KILLARNEY WHITE—Similar to Killarney Pink, but the color of the flowers is white.

LADY HILLINGDON—Deep apricot-yellow which never fades. A true tea rose. Luxuriant violet-green foliage, and a very profuse bloomer.

LADY MARGARET STEWART—Sunflower yellow, splashed with orange-scarlet.

LOS ANGELES—A luminous flame pink, overlaid with translucent golden-yellow deep at the base. The long, pointed buds open to a most perfect flower of indescribable beauty, with full, reflexed petals.

MISS ROWENA THOM—Double fragrant flowers of dark rose-pink, with golden glow at base of petals. Flowers borne on long stems. Exceptionally hardy.

MME. BUTTERFLY—Apricot-pink shaded with gold at base of petals. Highly scented. Excellent for cut flowers.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT—Sparkling buds of coral-red and orange, opening to large, semi-double flowers of brilliant orange-red and salmon. A free bloomer and one of the most beautiful roses that you can grow.

MRS. CHARLES BELL—Much to be preferred to its parent, Radiance, because of the finer, softer color of its shell-pink buds, and its blooms of a fine globular form with shadings of soft salmon that are sweetly perfumed. Strong, and bushy in growth, bearing good foliage seldom attacked by any disease.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM—Long buds of intense canary-yellow. Bronze foliage. Constant bloomer.

MRS. HENRY MORSE—A bright flower of two contrasting tones of pink, with an underlying yellow glow. The blooms are double, high centered, large and moderately fragrant. The plant is dwarf, branching, with slightly sparse foliage; very hardy and free blooming. The very best of the new and improved pink roses.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT—Slender buds of reddish-gold opening to a deep golden-yellow. Blooms continuously.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER—Orange and pink in the bud, opening to orange-yellow. A strong vigorous grower. One of the best.

RADIANCE—This rose stands high in the estimation of amateur growers because of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and

continued production of lovely, light, silver-pink flowers, with a deeper pink on the reverse side of the petal.

RADIANCE, RED—Similar in habit of growth and form of flower, but color is deep rose.

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS—Its long, copper-red buds open to marvelous golden-yellow blooms stained outside with red; fully double, it is very large and fragrant. A supremely gorgeous rose, developing to surpassing magnificence of size, color and fragrance in the cool weeks of Autumn.

ROSLYN—Long tapering buds of golden-yellow with a shading of orange on reverse side of petals. Very double and one of the best.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET—Unfading color characterizes this beautiful yellow rose, it does not fade as the bud opens, and the petals are exposed to the sun. Long, pointed buds that open to large, full, sunflower-yellow blooms. Bushes erect and vigorous.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET—Brick-red buds opening to orange-pink. Size of blooms, exceptionally large and very fragrant.

SUNBURST—Golden-orange buds borne on long stems, excellent for cut flowers as flowers are of lasting quality.

TALISMAN—The most vividly colored rose ever introduced and unusually easy to grow. Its foliage is very fine and vigorous, untroubled by disease, and is a free blooming, rapid grower. In intensity and vividness of color, no rose approaches it. The base of the petals are golden-yellow shading to coral and bright red at the tips. Has been awarded four Gold Medals.

WILHELM KODES—Long, pointed double buds of deep golden-salmon and veined with red. Prolific bloomer and very fragrant.

WILLOWMERE—Its superb buds and blooms of the richest pink, shine with a yellow glow that seems to come from the heart of the flower. It is a strong grower and a persistent bloomer, lacking only fragrance to make it perfect. One of the finest of all roses, a bed of it is magnificent and it is equally lovely when cut.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY—More widely known than any other rose. Color deep pink to carmine-rose. Delightfully fragrant. Valuable for cutting.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—The finest of the white Hybrid Perpetuals. Known by some as the Snow Queen, its billowy white blossoms prove that name well taken. Very fragrant. It never disappoints.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Everybody who loves roses places this sort high in the list of extra desirable kinds. Of bright crimson and sweet fragrance, it is assured a place in every worth while collection.

PAUL NEYRON—Double dark rose. Plants are thornless.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Large, carmine-red. Very fragrant.

A Rose from Australia that has Won World Acclaim

Australia contributed the Golden Dawn to America's Rose lovers and its sheer loveliness has made it a garden favorite. It's a full double variety, deep yellow in the bud, tinged with crimson bronze. It opens to a fine, exceptionally fragrant pale lemon yellow bloom of great size. Plants are dwarf and vigorous in branching. Delightful, glossy green foliage—adds much to its charm in the garden. The strain is sturdy and seems impervious to black spot.

GOLDEN DAWN

GREENING'S HARDY CLIMBING ROSES



Paul's Scarlet Climber

AMERICAN PILLAR—A single-flowered type of great beauty. Flowers three to four inches across, of a lovely pink with a clear white eye; yellow stamens.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—One of the best climbers. Color, a pleasing rose-pink, of splendid form and good substance.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—This was the first of the ramblers introduced from Japan in 1894. Too well known to need a description; everyone is familiar with its large clusters of crimson flowers.

DR. W. VAN FLEET—This rose, because of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, appeals to all. The long, pointed buds are of flesh pink borne on stems 12 to 18 inches long. Splendid for cutting.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A clear cherry-pink of sweet fragrance. Always gives satisfaction because it is a rapid grower and always healthy. One of the very best climbers.

EXCELSA—Color blood-red, the tips of petals tinged with scarlet. Flowers double and foliage a dark glossy green. Commonly called "Red Dorothy Perkins."

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—Known to many as the everblooming Crimson Rambler. It carries its bloom from Spring even into November. Very desirable.

HIAWATHA—Brilliant single carmine flowers, with bright golden stamens. Petals showing white at base. Very striking.

JACOTTE—Larger double, yellow flowers of orange-yellow tinted with reddish copper at base.

MARY WALLACE—A new rose of the pillar type introduced by Dr. Van Fleet. Hardy. Prolific bloomer; semi-double rose-pink flowers, petals of which are salmon at the base. Best rose of this type so far introduced.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—This new hardy climber was originated in England. It is not a Rambler, but is an entirely distinct hybrid and without question the most important addition to the list of Climbing Roses in many years. Incomparable in brilliancy of color, which is a vivid scarlet maintained without burning or bleaching until the petals drop. Flowers are medium size, semi-double; very freely produced in clusters of from three to six each on large branched canes, the plants being literally covered with flowers from top to bottom. It is strong, perfectly hardy, and has been awarded the Gold Medal by the National Rose Society of England; also the much coveted Gold Medal of the Bagatelle Gardens in Paris, France. Most highly recommended by the English horticultural press and the American Rose Society.

Arbor, wall, and trellis each offers an opportunity to glorify the home with rich blankets of color, so easily achieved with good, healthy, hardy climbers. They flourish richly in good, deep soil. Severe pruning immediately after flowering brings strong growth, resistance to mildew (to which they are susceptible, especially when exposed to hot sun). Healthy, vigorous climbing roses produce clean-cut, fully-formed blooms in rich and endless color and variety.

For Landscaping

Climbing roses are of great use in a wide variety of situations.

As pillars they are especially fine along a drive with the posts six to eight feet apart. Pylons of three or four posts are even more effective.

Along fences the rambler types do very well or they can be carried on wires or chains between posts.

At garden gates or pergolas they are almost indispensable.



Climbing American Beauty

Our good name is the "priceless ingredient" in our business recipe.

JACOTTE



AN ENGLISH CLIMBING ROSE "THE JACOTTE"

A magnificent climber which has steadily won popularity because of its lasting fragrance and its exceptionally glossy, holly-like foliage. Blooms early Spring in rich profusion in a coloring of copper salmon, tinted red and yellow. We heartily recommend it as one of our best—a rose in which you will find exquisite delight.

Measure Your Success with the Care You Give to the Culture of Your Roses

On the planting, pruning and care you give your roses, depends your success in developing prized specimens. Locate where plants are protected from strong winds. Soil should be of a rather adhesive nature, yet porous enough to permit drainage. Clay loam is best. Do not plant near trees, hedges, or shrubs, and do not plant annuals near them. Follow cultural directions furnished in detail, in planting in properly prepared beds at proper depths. Prune as directed, and you will give your roses the correct start in life. Your attention to the plants after planting, is

equally important for best results, and realize full enjoyment from your rose garden. Roses are subject to diseases and pests, but do not wait until disease starts or pests infect them. Dust and spray as a preventative. Protect your roses from winter kill, in localities where there are probabilities of temperature going to zero or below.

Full information on all these essential factors in the successful culture of roses is furnished with your plants. To heed the advice means satisfaction and pleasure—the complete realization of the results you expect to obtain.

Miscellaneous Roses

HARRISON'S YELLOW. Flowers semi-double, of medium size. Color bright golden-yellow. Fragrant. A favorite for the old fashioned garden.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep golden-yellow. Fragrant. Flowers large, nearly double, exquisite form.

ROSA HUNGONIS (Hugonis Rose)—This rose, often called "The Golden Rose of China" will bloom three weeks earlier than most other roses. Its long arching sprays make exquisite indoor decorations in early Spring when other flowers are scarce. It is fine for shrubby planting and makes a symmetrical bush about six feet in height.

Special Roses

F. J. GROOTENDORST—Dark red; double.

ROSA MULTIFLORA (Japanese Rose)—White flowers in large clusters.

ROSA RUBIGNOSA (Sweet Briar)—Flowers single, pink. Fragrant. Valuable in landscape work. Height six feet.

ROSA SETIGERA (Prairie Rose)—Long, slender, recurving branches. Height six feet. Blooms in profusion. Valuable in landscape work for massed plantings.

ROSA RUBIFOLIA (Red Leaf Rose)—Leaves blue-green tinged with purplish-red. Fruit scarlet. Attractive in early Winter. Hardy. Valuable for color effect in landscape work.

The Guarantee

You are assured of best results in planting Roses from Greening, as we guarantee to deliver to you plants in prime condition. All rose roots are carefully packed in specially prepared material, and waterproof paper. Tops are parafined—completely protected against drying-out. Each plant is labeled, "true-to-name," and carries full cultural instructions.



Gloria Mundi (Polyantha)

Polyantha Roses (BABY RAMBLERS)

GLORIA MUNDI—Orange-scarlet; very double of large size.

GOLDEN SALMON—Orange-scarlet buds changing to bright orange as flowers open.

IDEAL—Garnet-red blooms borne in clusters. Blooms until killing frosts.

MISS EDITH CAVELL—Semi-double flowers of brilliant scarlet.

All Greening Roses are field grown, two year old plants, which insures their vitality, vigor and abundant bloom the first summer after planting.



F. J. Grootendorst (Rugosa)

"Born 1850—Still Growing"—another way of saying—Age—Stability—Progress.

RIOTOUS COLOR AND ENTRANCING BEAUTY GREENING'S CHOICE ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS



Amelanchier—Shadblow

A. CANADENSIS (Downy Serviceberry)—A bushy shrub flowering in May, followed by fruit of a maroon-purple in June. Very profuse bloomer. Flower, white.

Aralia

A. ACANTHOPANAX PENTAPHYLLUM (Angelica Tree)—A pretty Japanese Shrub of medium

Buddleia, Ile de France

size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves pale green. Blooms in June.

Aronia—Chokeberry

A. ARBUTIFOLIA (Red Chokeberry)—A beautiful, densely-branched shrub bearing clusters of white flowers in May, followed by extremely ornamental red berries.

From the Golden Forsythia of early Spring with its unusual contrasting yellow which lasts until late, to the blazing bronze foliage and sparkling berries of late fall, and all of the "coats of many colors" which adorn them in between, ornamental shrubs offer a useful, practical means of dressing-up the home and grounds which no other gift of nature possesses. They lend themselves to the most formal garden, or to bring colorful privacy to a favored nook. Properly planted, with little attention, they bring delicate flowers in many colors, sparkling berries and foliage color changes that delight every eye. Ease of growth, economy of labor and time, suggest that you consider ornamentals for a variety of uses.

Aronia

A. BRILLIANTISSIMA—Similar to the type except that the fall coloring of the foliage is beyond description. Foliage changes from a bronze green to a flaming red and is one of the most striking plants for fall coloring effects.

Buddleia—Butterfly Bush

B. MAGNIFICA (Oxeye Butterfly Bush)—Flower spikes ten inches in length by three in diameter. Color deep violet-rose, with a pronounced orange center.

Buddleia—Ile de France

B. ILE DE FRANCE—By far the outstanding Butterfly Bush of recent introduction. Flowers larger and of intense purple; blooming from July to September.

Berberis—Barberry

B. THUNBERGI (Japanese Barberry)—From Japan. An attractive species of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in Autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge or specimen. Beautiful red berries in Winter.

B. THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA (Red Leaved Barberry)—This is an exact reproduction of the Japanese Barberry except that where the original is a deep green from Spring until Fall, this variety starts its first foliage a warm bronze red. The heat of summer intensifies its red brilliancy, and Autumn adds other tints to its richness. The abundant scarlet berries persist throughout the Winter.

B. THUNBERGI MINOR (Box Barberry)—A dwarf upright form of the popular B. Thunbergi. It lends itself most happily to low edgings for formal gardens when set from 4 to 6 inches apart and kept trimmed. The foliage is a pleasing light green, changing in Autumn to rich reds and yellows.

Calycanthus

C. FLORIDUS (Common Sweet Shrub)—The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterwards.

Clethra

C. ALNIFOLIA (Cinnamon Clethra)—Low and dense growth; leaves abundant and light green, has numerous spikes of small white, fragrant flowers. Blooms abundantly in late July and August. One of the few plants that blooms during the heat of Summer.

Corylus—American Hazel Nut

C. AMERICANA (American Hazelnut)—The well known hazelnut.

Cydonia—Quince

C. JAPONICA (Flowering Quince)—Very early in Spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. The leaves are deep green and glossy, the growth bushy. The quince-shaped fruits are quite fragrant.

Cornus—Dogwood

C. ALBA (Tartarian Dogwood)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in Winter, when the bark is blood-red. Berries, black.

C. FLAVIRAMEA (Golden Twig Dogwood)—Bright yellow bark in Winter, particularly effective in shrubbery planted with the Red-Branched Dogwood.

C. MASCULA (Cornelian Cherry)—A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in Spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

C. STOLONIFERA (Red Osier Dogwood)—A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in Winter.



Red Leaved Japanese Barberry

ARISTOCRATS AMONG THE FLOWERING SHRUBS



Hydrangea A. G.

Cotoneaster

- C. ACUTIFOLIA (Peking Cotoneaster)**—Shrub to 12 feet, with spreading, slender branches. Flowers May and June. Fruits black, September-October.
- C. DIVARICATA (Spreading Cotoneaster)**—Flowers bright red. Foliage dark crimson in Autumn. Height six feet. Very striking red berries until early Winter.
- C. HORIZONTALIS (Rock Cotoneaster)**—A low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves dark green, turning to dark crimson in Fall. Pinkish white flowers. Attractive in rockeries. Blooms in June. Bright red fruits in September-October.

Desmodium

- D. RUBRUM (Lespedeza Bicolor)**—The Desmodium is mostly listed as a perennial, as it dies down in Winter, but is perfectly hardy. It is valuable for planting in front of shrubbery and its long drooping racemes of purplish rose flowers are distinctly ornamental.

Deutzia

- D. GRACILIS (Slender Deutzia)**—A neat, dense little bush, rarely over two feet high, blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers.
- D. LEMOINE (Lemoine Deutzia)**—Rarely growing over three feet high, with spreading branches; it has bright green leaves two to three inches long and white flowers grown in large clusters in early Summer.
- D. PRIDE OF ROCHESTER (Pride of Rochester Deutzia)**—A showy, early and large flowering sort, that blooms in May before the others. Grows six to eight feet tall. White flowers, tinted with pink.

Euonymus

- E. ALATUS (Winged Euonymus)**—Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small; fruit red. Very beautiful in Autumn when foliage turns bright red.
- E. AMERICANUS (Brook Euonymus)**—A semi-dwarf shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in Autumn; fruit large; dark red.
- E. EUROPAEUS (European Burning Bush)**—Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit pods are white and burst open into a deep rose.

Elaeagnus

- E. ANGUSTIFOLIA (Russian Olive)**—Silvery green foliage, yellow flowers and fruit make this tall shrub desirable for borders.

Forsythia—Golden Bell

- F. INTERMEDIA (Border Golden Bell)**—Slender, arching branches and dark green, lustrous leaves. Blooms very early; one of the very first.
- F. SUSPENSА (Weeping Golden Bell)**—This variety has long drooping branches. Golden flowers.
- F. SUSPENSА FORTUNEI (Fortune Golden Bell)**—Erect, vigorous grower and prolific bloomer. Flowers golden and continue a long time. It is a conspicuous object in shrubbery.
- F. SUSPENSА SPECTABILIS (Showy Golden Bell)**—Most prolific bloomer of all Forsythias, vigorous grower, symmetrical plant, compact and erect and dense. Earliest of all.

Hamamelis—Witch Hazel

- H. VIRGINIANA (Common Witch-Hazel)**—Fringe-like yellow flowers open late in Fall. Grows 10 to 15 feet tall, with fine leaves that color to yellow, orange or purple in Fall. Likes a moist, sandy or peaty soil and partial shade.

Hibiscus—Shrub Althea

The Altheas are fine, free-growing shrubs of easy cultivation, desirable on account of flowering in August and September when nearly all other trees and shrubs are out of bloom.

- H. SYRIACUS (Tree Form)**—Ardens (Double Violet), Boule de Feu (Double Purplish Red), Jeanne d'Arc (Double Pure White), Collestis (Sky Blue), Totus Albus (Single White).



Viburnum Americanum

Hydrangea

- H. ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA (Snow-hill Hydrangea)**—This superb Hydrangea is of easy culture, and is an exceedingly prolific bloomer. Color is pure white, which is retained usually from four to five weeks. The flower clusters remain intact long after the leaves have fallen and frequently throughout the following Winter. Blooms first season. Should be cut back severely in Spring.

- H. PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Pan-icled Hydrangea)**—Familiar to almost everyone as the most conspicuous shrub in any collection during August and September. Its massive plumes of white flowers bend the branches with their weight, changing finally to pink and bronzy green. The shrub shows to best advantage when grown in rich beds or masses and cut back severely every Spring before growth starts. Grown in this way, it produces fewer flower-heads but much finer ones. Needs close pruning and good fertilization in order to produce choice flowers.



Tamarix Hispida

BEAUTY AND GLORY OF FOLIAGE AND FLOWER

Hydrangea—Continued

H. TREE FORM (Tree Form of Panicle Hydrangea)—A splendid specialty. Free flowering. Grows into fine tree shape, often seven to eight feet in height.

Hypericum—St. Johnswort

H. AUREUM (Golden St. Johnswort)—A showy shrub of stiff, dense habit; foliage bluish; flowers, golden yellow, from August to October. Prefers moist soil.

Ilex

I. VERTICILLATA (Common Winterberry)—A very ornamental shrub with upright branches and light green foliage; its bright scarlet berries remaining on the branches until mid-Winter.

Kerria—Corchorus

K. JAPONICA (Kerria)—A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular yellow flowers from July to October.

Kolkwitzia

K. AMABILIS (Beauty Bush)—In early June it is a mass of arching sprays of pale pink, tubular flowers which are somewhat deeper in the bud. The individual blossoms are almost an inch long and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. Reaches a height of 6 to 7 feet.

Lonicera—Upright Honeysuckle

L. FRAGRANTISSIMA (Winter Honeysuckle)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves, foliage almost evergreen; most desirable. Holds foliage green late into Fall.

L. MORROWI (Morrow Honeysuckle)—A fine variety from Japan; valuable for its handsome red fruit. Vigorous grower, spreading habit.

L. TATARICA ROSEA (Tatarian Honeysuckle—Rosy)—Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage. Beautiful, dazzling red fruits. Strong grower.

L. TATARICA ALBA (White Tatarian Honeysuckle)—Forms a high bush, with creamy-white, fragrant flowers, sparkling red fruit. May and June.

L. TATARICA SIBERICA (Red Tatarian Honeysuckle)—Similar to the White Tartarian but with deep rose-pink flowers in early Summer.

Lonicera Maacki

L. MAACKI (Late Honeysuckle)—The last honeysuckle to come into bloom followed by bright red berries remaining late in Fall. Holds its foliage well late into Fall.

Lonicera Korolkowi

L. KOROLKOWI—Distinct from other honeysuckles in that it has porcelain blue foliage very striking in appearance.

Philadelphus—Mock Orange

P. CORONARIUS (Sweet Mock Orange)—A well-known shrub, with pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to flower.

P. CORONARIUS AUREIS (Golden Mock Orange)—A compact shrub with very brilliant yellow foliage in the Spring. Holds its color well. Good for contrast with dark-leaved shrubs. Flowers white, in May and June.

P. GRANDIFLORUS (Big Scentless Mock Orange)—Has very large flowers, slightly fragrant; branches somewhat straggling.

P. LEMOINEI (Lemoine Mock Orange)—Branches slender and arching. Flowers double in large racemes, very sweet-scented. One of the best dwarf spring-flowering shrubs. Bloom, white. May.

Philadelphus Virginalis

P. VIRGINALIS (Virginal Mock Orange)—Neat habit, the finest of this family. Blooms two inches in diameter. Its main crop of flowers borne in May and June but blooms continuously throughout the summer.

Mont Blanc—Mock Orange

P. MONT BLANC (Mock Orange)—A charming variety of dwarf habit, with very large, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance.

Prunus—Almond, Plum

P. JAPONICA FLORE PLENO ALBA (Double White-Flowering Almond)—Produces beautiful double white flowers in May.

P. JAPONICA FLORE PLENO RUBRA (Double Pink Flowering Almond)—Beautiful small shrub, bearing in May before the leaves appear, an abundance of small double rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

P. CERASIFERA PISSARDI (Purple Leaf Plum)—The finest purple-leaved small tree. In the Spring the leaves are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint until they drop late in Autumn; no other purple-leaved tree retains its color like this. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

P. TRILOBA PLENA (Double Flowering Plum)—Flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May.

Rhodotypos—Jetbead

R. KERRIOIDES (Jetbead)—A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May succeeded by numerous black fruits.

Rhamnus—Buckthorn

R. FRANGULA (Glossy Buckthorn)—Dense shrub with beautiful tinted foliage in Fall and red and black berries in September.

Rhus—Sumach

R. CANADENSIS (Fragrant Sumac)—A native variety, with a spicy odor. Flowers greenish-white. Foliage changes to a rich bronze green in Fall.

R. COPALLINA (Shining Sumac)—Shining green foliage, changing to crimson in Autumn. Greenish yellow flowers in August.

R. COTINUS (Common Smoke Tree)—A much admired shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-Summer. It grows 10 to 12 feet high and requires considerable space.

R. GLABRA (Smooth Sumac)—Very effective in Autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.



Viburnum opulus sterilis

Charming Specimens That Grow More Charming



Kolkwitzia Amabilis (Beauty Bush)

Sambucus—Elder

- S. **CANADENSIS** (American Elder)—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish-purple berries in Autumn. A well known native shrub.
- S. **NIGRA** (European Elder)—A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.
- S. **NIGRA AUREA** (Golden European Elder)—A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrub plantings.



Rhus Cotinus (Smoke Tree)

Spirea

- S. **ANTHONY WATERER**—A dwarf compact growth with clusters of rosy crimson flowers. Late June, July and August.
- S. **ARGUTA** (Garland Spirea)—A semi-dwarf, three to five feet high, with branches a snowy mass of clear white flowers in early May.
- S. **BILLARDI** (Billiard Spirea)—A narrow, dense shrub six feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August.
- S. **CALLOSA ALBA** (S. Japonica)—Of dwarf compact growth, with upright branches and light green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all Summer.
- S. **FROBELI** (Frobel Spirea)—A taller form of Spirea than the Anthony Waterer, with broader leaves, having bright crimson flowers.
- S. **PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO** (Bridal Wreath) (S. Prunifolia)—Among the earliest of the double Spireas to bloom, very graceful and plume-like in effect; branches covered thickly almost their whole length with small, double, white flowers and sweep outward in gentle curves.
- S. **THUNBERGI** (Thunberg Spirea)—Distinct and most attractive at all seasons, with feathery masses of pure white flowers in early Spring; in Autumn its narrow leaves change to bright red and orange. Forms a dense, feathery bush.



Philadelphus Virginal

- S. **TRICHOCARPA** (Korean Spirea)—Larger flowers than the common Bridal Wreath. Extremely hardy and a wonderful grower, making a large, handsome specimen within a short time. Blooms later than Bridal Wreath, and has large, dome-shaped clusters of flowers which are very distinctly "eyed" or marked at the center, so that it does not have quite the same dead-white effect. One of the most valuable new shrubs introduced within the past decade, and highly recommended for general planting.

- S. **VAN HOUTTEI** (Van Houtte Spirea)—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. A grand shrub for planting singly or in groups or as a banking against buildings. Makes one of the best shrub hedges.

Symphoricarpos

- S. **CHENAULTI**—A new variety with dainty arching branches and small leaves; spotted with small coral colored berries in early Fall. Fine for planting in front of tall or coarse growing shrubs.
- S. **RACEMOSUS** (Common Snowberry)—A well known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that will remain on the plant through part of the Winter. The white berries are the most attractive characteristic of this shrub.

- S. **VULGARIS** (Coralberry)—Similar to the Snowberry White, except that the berries are smaller and red in color. The habit is of slightly drooping nature and of medium growth. Succeeds in shady places.



Hydrangea P. G.

Greening's big trees grace some of America's most charming landscapes.

Spring... Summer... Fall — A Gorgeous Array



Spirea Anthony Waterer

Viburnums

The Viburnums are our most useful shrubs, being hardy, of good habit, bearing handsome flowers in Summer, followed by showy fruits and should be in every garden. The foliage is most striking throughout summer and fall. They thrive exceptionally well in shady wet places where other shrubs fail but are equally well at home in the bright sunshine.

V. AMERICANUM (American Cranberry Bush)—Similar to Viburnum Opulus but habit more open and spreading. This is a handsome native shrub, very decorative in fruit, which begins to color in July, remaining on branches and keeping its color until the following Spring.

V. CARLESI (Fragrant Viburnum)—An early-flowering Viburnum of fine habit, bearing highly fragrant white flowers in May with the aroma of cloves, being one of the first shrubs to flower. We consider this one of the most important introductions of recent years.



Prunus—Flowering Almond

Tamarix

T. AFRICANA (African Tamarix)—Bright pink flowers in slender racemes in April and May. Shrub grows 15 feet tall and is very showy with its reddish bark.

T. HISPIDA (Kashgar Tamarix)—A pink-flowered variety. Blooms in August and September. Best for cut flowers.

T. PENTANDRA (Five Stamen Tamarix)—Shrub or small tree with usually purple branches. Red and pink flowers in August and September.



Hibiscus—Althea

Viburnum—Continued

V. LENTAGO (Nannyberry)—Flowers creamy-white, very fragrant; foliage a light glossy green.



Forsythia]



Korean Spirea

V. CASSINOIDES (Withe-rod)—Cymes of white flowers in June. Black berries in Autumn. Handsome foliage.

V. DENTATUM (Arrowwood)—Flowers greenish-white. One of the best shrubs for massing for foliage effect.

V. LANTANA (Way-faring Tree)—A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

Continuous Color in Shrub Landscaping



Weigela, Eva Rathke

Viburnum—Continued

- V. OPULUS (European Cranberry Bush)**—Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries, esteemed by many, hang until destroyed by frost late in the Fall.
- V. OPULUS NANA (Dwarf Cranberry Bush)**—A very dwarf, compact form of Viburnum Opulus, seldom growing over 18 inches high. Very formal growth.
- V. OPULUS STERILE (Common Snowball)**—A well-known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers the latter part of May.

Weigela

- W. ABEL CARRIERE**—Flowers rose-carmine, purple-carmine in bud, with yellow spot in throat. Produces its main crop of blooms in June but flowers the entire summer.
- W. CANDIDA (Snow Weigela)**—Vigorous, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June. Blooms through the Summer. A valuable variety.
- W. EVA RATHKE**—Flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. Dwarf growth. Best bloomer.

Weigela—Continued

- W. FLORIBUNDA (Crimson Weigela)**—A June-flowering variety of tall growth. The flowers are small but numerous and a beautiful crimson.
- W. ROSEA (Pink Weigela)**—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

LANDSCAPE ARTISTRY

Trees, as the major masses in landscape schemes, furnish the backgrounds in the picture the landscaper paints. . . With them the real artist can create entrancing scenes before which men and women pause in silent admiration. . . The men who plan Greening landscapes are educated and trained in many branches of the exact sciences, as well as being artists in their own right.

LILACS

THE MOST COLORFUL OF ALL SHRUBS

The development of the French Lilac is a specialty of the Greening Nurseries and offer many unusual shades and varieties that far surpass the commonly known species. They are being used as specimens, ornamental clumps, and where space is adequate, for screens and hedges. The taller specimens are ideal as a background for smaller shrubs.

All of our imported varieties, are thoroughly tested as to hardiness, ease of growing and beauty and profusion of flowers. The most fastidious growers will find them exactly to their liking. The amateur will have no difficulty in growing them successfully.

Our list is too long to publish all varieties, etc. Hundreds of more varieties.

SYRINGA

- S. CHINENSIS ROTHOMAGEN-SIS (Chinese Lilac)**—Shrub attaining twelve feet in height, with slender, often arching branches. Very free flowering with deep purplish red flowers.
- S. JAPONICA (Japanese Tree Lilac)**—Foliage dark glossy green. Flowers creamy white and very fragrant, borne in great panicles. Plant has tendency to grow as a small tree and is therefore desirable for lawn specimens.
- S. PERSICA (Pink Persian Lilac)**—This is the pink flowering sort with similar habit of growth and time of flowering. Foliage slender, borne on willowy twigs.
- S. VILLOSA**—Pink flowering variety blooming after other varieties have completed their blooming.

SINGLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES

- S. VULGARIS (Common Violet Lilac)**—Bluish-purple flowers or violet in color. Single. A standard variety.
- S. VULGARIS ALBA (Common White Lilac)**—Single flowers, a creamy white.

SINGLE FLOWERING FRENCH LILACS

- S. CHARLES X**—Single flowers of reddish-purple. A rapid-growing variety with large glossy leaves.
- S. CONGO**—Single flowers, large. Panicles long. Color dark purplish-red, distinct and superb.
- S. LUDWIG SPAETH**—Long panicles. Large individual flowers. Dark purplish-red.
- S. MARIE LE GRAYE**—Single, white. Panicles large. One of the finest whites.
- S. VULCAN**—Large flowers of ruby-red.

DOUBLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES FRENCH LILACS

- S. ALPHONSE LAVALLEE**—A double-flowering sort. Flowers bluish-lilac.
- S. CHARLES JOY**—Double dark purplish-red flowers.
- S. MME. CASIMIR PERIER**—Double, cream colored flowers, highly scented. Fine for cutting.
- S. MARIE LEMOINE**—Double white. Very popular.
- S. PRESIDENT GREVY**—Double flowers of dark blue.



French Lilacs

Greening Nursery Company,
Monroe, Michigan.

Dear Sirs:

I want to express my gratification over the very satisfactory results obtained with your stock in the various plantings around my home at Ottawa Hills. I have been entirely satisfied and especially with the taste you have displayed in your recommendations of groupings.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,
Marshall Sheppey (signed),
Toledo, Ohio

TREES... Cast a Mantle of Dignity, Quiet Beauty, Cool, Restful Shade Wherever Planted

The tree is truly nature's greatest achievement, one of man's best friends, and becomes a symbol of sturdy growth and character for generations. Their beauty, utility, and the satisfaction they impart cannot be counted in dollars and cents in years to come. By our scientific method of propagation and culture, Greening trees possess compact, fibrous root systems, assuring satisfactory growth after transplanting. No unusual care or attention is required to make Greening trees grow. Consult us fully regarding your requirements. Take time, care and expert advice in making your selections. We are glad to aid you, without cost or obligation on your part, to insure your success.

Ailanthus

A. GLANDULOSA (Ailanthus)—An extremely quick-growing tree; 60 feet tall and tropical looking with palm-like leaves. Valuable because it thrives in smoky cities and in soils where other trees perish.

Acer—Maple

Trees of this group are hardy, vigorous, adaptable to many soils, free from diseases, easily transplanted, regular in outline and beautiful in leaf. Nearly all are brilliantly colored in Fall, especially the North American species.

A. DASYCARPUM (Silver Maple)—Of quicker growth than most trees, and valuable where immediate shade is required. Forms a large, spreading head; the fine leaves are silvery beneath, turn yellow in Fall.



Norway Maple



Lombardy Poplar



Bechtel's Flowering Crab

A. DASYCARPUM WIERI LACINIATA (Wier Cutleaf Maple)—A very beautiful specimen tree, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. The leader grows rapidly upright, while the slender lateral branches curve gracefully downward.

A. PLATANOIDES (Norway Maple)—A handsome tree of large, fairly rapid growth forming a dense, rounded head of strong branches and broad, deep green leaves, sturdy, compact, vigorous, it is one of the very best formal trees for lawns, parks and gardens.

A. PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI (Schwedler Maple)—The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in Spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrasts brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-Summer they are purplish-green, in Autumn golden yellow.

A. RUBRUM (Red Maple)—Excellent habit, scarlet flowers in early Spring; dense foliage, gorgeous scarlet and pink color in Autumn.

A. SACCHARUM (Sugar Maple)—This tree is chieftain of its kind, straight, spreading symmetrical, of grand proportions, longer lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its leaves have very rich Autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.

Buildings grow less valuable; plantings increase in charm and value with time.

"Poems are Made by Fools Like Me



Magnolia Soulangiana



Cut-Leaved Birch

Acer—Continued

A. PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM (Red Japanese Maple)—Leaves blood-red in Spring, changing to dark purple; pretty throughout the season. Very dwarf growing.

Aralia

A. SPINOSA (Devil's Walking Stick)—A showy dwarf tree with broad, handsomely cut leaves and huge clusters of small white flowers in July. Its Winter effect is unique and handsome. Grows 8 to 10 feet high.

Betula—Birch

B. ALBA (European White Birch)—This is the famous birch of literature, growing sometimes 50 feet high. Quite erect when young, its branches begin to droop gracefully with age. Its bark is snow-white and very effective in landscape views, especially if grown in front of dark evergreens.

B. ALBA LACINATA PENDULA (Cutleaf Weeping Birch)—One of the most popular of the weeping trees. Foliage deeply cut, drooping in the most picturesque manner; silvery white bark; vigorous growth.

Catalpa

C. BUNGEI (Manchurian Catalpa). A formal dwarf catalpa. It is used in formal work, and has a dome-shaped head 10 to 12 feet high, of great, soft, heavy leaves. The flowers are borne in large clusters a foot long; the leaves are laid with shingle-like precision.

Celtis—Hackberry

C. OCCIDENTALIS (Hackberry)—A rare native tree that deserves much more general planting. Its light green leaves are glossy, pointed; the branches spread horizontally, forming a wide head. Vigorous grower, thriving in all soils. Fruits are dark red.

Fraxinus—Ash

F. AMERICANA (American White Ash)—A well known native tree. Height 100 feet.

Gleditsia—Honey Locust

A native tree with clover like foliage bearing creamy white fragrant flowers in long clusters. These trees enrich the soil as they put nitrogen in the soil which is essential for all plant growth.

Ginkgo

G. BILOBA (Maidenhair Tree)—A distinguished Japanese tree, 40 to 50 feet, columnar growth when young, spreading with age into an odd sketchy outline. Its thick, leathery leaves are shaped like a fan. A rare and elegant tree, robust in its habits, unique appearance and habit of growth make it a valuable acquisition. Grows fast. One of the few plants that has survived the ice age of ancient times.

Morus—Mulberry

M. TATARICA (The Russian Mulberry)—A very hardy variety with reddish edible fruits. Fine for planting as a lure for birds to prevent them from molesting other fruits in the garden.

M. ALBA PENDULA (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—A perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish-purple.

Platanus—Plane Tree, Sycamore

P. ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane)—Among the best for street and avenue planting in

smoky locations. It grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque and vigorous in all soils, especially along the water's edge. A lofty, wide-spreading tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large, leathery leaves that turn yellow in Fall.

Populus—Poplar

P. BOLLEANA (Bolleana Poplar)—Similar to the well known Lombardy Poplar in habit, but broader, and like it useful in breaking the monotony of lower round-topped trees. Will grow to a tall spire, 80 feet high. Its leaves are glossy green above, silvery beneath. A favorite with landscape gardeners.

P. NIGRA ITALICA (Lombardy Poplar)—Attains a height of from 50 to 60 feet. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outline of most other trees.

Quercus—Oak

If planted in good soil the Oaks will outgrow many other trees. For wide lawns, parks, and public grounds, avenues, etc., where they have room to develop, few trees are so majestic and imposing, so enduring, so varied in expression. Their great vigor and hardihood enables them to withstand many untoward conditions.

Q. COCCINEA (Scarlet Oak)—Leaves deeply cut and deep green, changing to the most brilliant crimson in the Fall and persisting practically all Winter.

Q. PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak)—Almost pyramidal in habit and sometimes described as half-weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows and develops the family characteristics faster than most oaks, as may be seen from some fine avenues, planted within the last score of years. It grows 50 to 60 feet, sometimes taller. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided. Orange-scarlet in Fall. Very desirable for low wet places where other trees fail.

Q. RUBRA (Common Red Oak)—Stately, symmetrical. A most beautiful tree for the lawn. A monarch in the tree world. Heavy shiny deep green leathery leaves turning crimson in Fall.



Red-Flowered Dogwood

..... But Only God Can Make a Tree"



Scarlet Hawthorn

Salix—Willow

Besides the beauty of their airy Summer foliage the Willows have a distinct value in the brightness of their bark when leaves have fallen. There are few trees that can be used to such advantage for cheery Winter effects. They grow fast and are adaptable to a variety of soils and uses.

S. BLANDA (Wisconsin Weeping Willow)—Of drooping habit. Very desirable in water edges.

S. DISCOLOR (Pussy Willow)—A tall growing shrub with glossy green foliage. Plants exceedingly popular for cutting in early Spring as branches produce hairy buds of silvery pink. Excellent for bouquets.

S. ELEGANTISSIMA (Thurlo Weeping Willow)—Rapid growing weeper.

S. PENTANDRA (Laurel Willow)—Ornamental tree of upright growth; bark brownish green; leaves dark, glossy green; excellent for seashore planting.

Sorbus—Mountain Ash

Medium-sized tree, with handsome, pinnate leaves, neat habit and showy crops of bright red berries persist until late in Winter, giving a brilliant note to the Autumn landscape.

S. AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash)—Hardy, erect, 20 to 30 feet high, with smooth bark and dense regular heads; berry clusters large and bright.

Tilia—Linden

The Lindens grow fast, forming noble trees of rounded outline, and casting a dense, cool shade. The flowers light yellow, exhaling a delightful citron odor. All are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees; fine also for specimens and grouping.

T. AMERICANA (American Linden)—A stately tree, growing 50 to 60 feet tall, with large, shining cordate leaves. It flowers in July.

T. VULGARIS (Common Linden)—Very fine pyramidal tree of large size, having small leaves and fragrant flowers. Due to its dense growth it is highly desirable for formal plantings—along driveways and responds to formal shearing exceptionally well.

Ulmus—Elm

U. AMERICANA (American Elm)—Easily distinguished by its wide-arching top, vase-like form and pendulous branchlets. Next to the oak, this is the grandest and the most picturesque of American trees. Attains 80 to 100 feet.

U. MOLINE (The Moline Elm)—A select strain. Grows vigorously and quickly, developing into a dense conical specimen with a central leader. Smooth, clear-gray bark.

U. GLABRA CAMPERDOWNI (Camperdown Elm)—One of the finest drooping lawn trees. The branches spread horizontally in an attractive way and then gracefully turn down, forming a picturesque natural arbor.

Ulmus—Continued

U. PUMILA (Chinese Elm)—Faster growing than any other elm and often reaches 80 feet in height. Adaptable as a specimen tree or can be used with excellent results for screening or hedging purposes due to its dense habit of growth.

Flowering Trees

Cercis—Redbud

C. CANADENSIS (American Redbud)—One of the finest species of a handsome group of early and profuse flowering trees. Medium height, 20 to 30 feet, forming a broad, irregular head of glossy, heart-shaped leaves that color pure yellow in Fall. It blooms in earliest Spring. Rosy purple flowers.

Cornus—Dogwood

C. FLORIDA (Flowering Dogwood)—The great white flowers are two inches or more in width, lasting in favorable weather for many weeks. The bright red bark on its young growth makes it attractive and cheery in Winter. Tree rarely grows over 20 feet in height, and is branching in habit.

C. FLORIDA RUBRA (Red Flowering Dogwood)—A variety producing flowers suffused with bright red. Blooms when quite young. One of the finest flowering trees.

Crataegus—Flowering Thorn

The low, dense, neat habit of the thorns adapts them for planting in small yards and for grouping anywhere. The foliage is varied, always attractive, handsome and almost evergreen in some cases; the flowers are showy and abundant, the fruits are retained long in some species, are so thick as to burden the branches, and of bright color. Their foliage colors brilliantly in Fall.

C. COCCINEA (Thicket Hawthorn)—A fine native variety, blooms in May, producing white blossoms, succeeded by scarlet foliage.

C. CORDATA (Washington Hawthorn)—Blooms May and June. Fruits September and October. A very desirable species with beautiful Fall coloring and clusters of bright red fruit in the Fall.

C. CRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn)—A dwarf tree rarely over 20 feet high, with widely extending horizontal branches, giving it a flat-topped effect. The leaves are thick, glossy, coloring with tinge of red, opening in May; fruits showy scarlet, persistent until Spring.

C. MOLLIS (Downy Hawthorn)—Bright green leaves, showy flowers and large scarlet fruit.

C. OXYCANTHA (English Hawthorn)—Rapid grower with single white flowers in Spring, followed by scarlet fruit.

C. OXYCANTHA FLORE PLENO (White Double Flowering Hawthorn)—Double creamy white flowers followed by scarlet red berries. Leaves deeply cut and very striking as a small lawn tree.

C. OXYCANTHA SPLENDENS (Paul's Double Scarlet Hawthorn)—A tree of unusually fine habit, rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers very double, in great profusion of deep crimson color with scarlet shade almost completely covering the entire foliage bearing area.

Magnolia

M. SOULANGEANA—A handsome tree of dense growth. Large cup-shaped flowers of deep rose-pink shading to silvery pink. Flowers appear before the foliage and when in bloom the tree is literally covered with these handsome tulip-like flowers.

Malus—Flowering Crab

M. ATROSANGUINEA (Carmine Crab)—Much like floribunda, but with brilliant carmine flowers and bronze-purple foliage.

M. CORONARIUS (Wild Sweet Crab)—Flowering in June with showy flowers resembling a wild rose followed by showy apple-like fruits.

M. FLORIBUNDA (Japanese Flowering Crab)—Small tree producing a profusion of single flowers in May. The flowers are a beautiful carmine in bud, when open, followed by very ornamental fruit in Autumn.

M. IOENSIS PLENA (Bechtel Flowering Crab)—A low, bushy tree, rarely over 20 feet in height. It is the most beautiful of all the fine varieties of Flowering Crabs. At a distance the tree seems to be covered with dainty little roses of a delicate pink color. Is very fragrant.

M. NIEDZWETZKYANA (Redvein Crab)—Early. A Russian Turkestan species, remarkable for the red color of the flower, branches, leaves, and fruit.

M. SARGENTI (Sargent's Crab)—Very dwarf spreading variety. Pale straw-color flowers with bright yellow anthers; scarlet fruit hanging until spring.

Prunus—Plum, Flowering Plum

P. TRILOBA FLORE PLENO (Double Flowering Plum)—A charming small tree, 3 to 5 feet high, of spreading, vigorous growth. Very early in Spring, before the leaves appear, the whole tree is decked in a fleecy cloud of very double light pink blossoms. Its effect on a still lifeless landscape is very bright.

P. CERASIFERA NEWPORT (Purple Leaf Plum)—A distinct and handsome little tree, rarely over 20 feet high, covered with a mass of small white single flowers in Spring, later with showy pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. It is a unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn.

PERENNIALS... Grand Old Favorites, and New Varieties, Remain First Choice Everywhere

Spikes, spurs, trumpets, bells, in fiery scarlet, lavender blue, golden yellow, brilliant silver and countless hues, dainty, delicate leaves of amazing miniature beauty . . . no wonder perennials were grandmother's "special favorites" . . . no wonder they remain first preference in this day and age! Nature has worked untold magic in these shapes, colors, sizes. Plant in beds for best mass effect, or densely for borders. Little work gives continued beauty until fall and winter.

Achillea—Yarrow

A. PTARMICA (Sneezewort)—Pure white flowers. Blooms all Summer in greatest profusion. Strong, erect stems two feet high. Valuable for cutting.

Alyssum

A. SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Goldtuft)—Indispensable for rockeries or border, growing one foot high. Blooms in May. Broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers.

Aquilegia—Columbine

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT HYBRIDS—There is not a better mixture grown in the world. Wonderful colors with very long-spurred flowers. Our stock is from seed from this choice breeder, absolutely true strain.

Bellis

B. PERENNE—Double English daisies. Very large.

Campanula—Bellflower

These are among the showiest of May and June-blooming perennials. Fine for cutting.

C. CARPATICA (Carpathian Bellflower)—White. A pretty species growing in tufts, not over eight inches high. Blooms June to October. Fine for edging.

C. PERSICIFOLIA (Peachleaf Bellflower)—Blue. Blue flowers during June and July, two feet high.

Centaurea

C. MONTANA—Blue. 2 ft. high. Large violet-blue flowers from July to September.

Coreopsis

C. LANCEOLATA—Golden yellow flowers over a long blooming period.

Delphinium—Larkspur

The Larkspurs begin blooming in June and by cutting off the plants close to the ground as soon as each crop has faded, a second and third crop will succeed.

D. BELLAMOSA—Dark blue.

D. FORMOSUM (Hardy Larkspur)—The favorite, dark blue with white center. Vigorous and free flowering.

D. ENGLISH HYBRIDS MIXED—Large flowers on spikes two feet long. We supply these mixed only.

Dianthus Barbatus—Sweet William

The old-fashioned favorite producing great masses of bloom of extremely rich and varied colors. Flowers are lasting and fine for cutting.

D. BARBATUS (Sweet William)—White. The well known, attractive, free flowering plant.

Dianthus Plumarius—Grass Pink

D. NEWPORT PINK—Prettiest of all, a lovely salmon.

D. P. RED—Deep red, clove scented flowers in May and June. Good for edgings and cuttings.

D. P. SINGLE WHITE—Same as Red, but white flowers.

Dielytra or Dicentra

D. SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart)—The old fashioned heart-shaped pink flower. Does well in shade. May bloomer.

Digitalis—Foxglove

D. GLOXINIA WHITE—A beautiful strain.

D. GLOXINIA ROSE—Same, rose colored.

D. GLOXINIA PURPLE—Same, lovely purple.

Gaillardia—Blanket Flower

G. GRANDIFLORA (Standholder)—Large flowers. Petals orange, crimson and vermillion. Centers dark red-brown.

Gypsophila—Baby's Breath

G. PANICULATA—Flowers are tiny, pure white, and with the lacy foliage give a gauzy effect. Blooms July and August. Thrives anywhere if sunny.

Hibiscus—Rose Mallow

H. MALLOW MARVELS (Hort. Var.)—A robust type of upright habit. Large flowers in rich shades, mixed colors only.



Hybrid Delphinium



Aquilegia



Campanula



Coreopsis



Chrysanthemum

To make the picture complete, outline with hardy perennials in border spaces

Hollyhock

These tall flowers are needed in any old-fashioned garden. Order by color and state whether single or double.

Double Sorts: White, maroon, pink and yellow.

Single Sorts: White, maroon, red and rose.

Iberis—Candytuft

A desirable dwarf (8 to 10 inches) with evergreen leaves hidden by dense heads of flowers in early Spring.

I. SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Candytuft)—This sort bears innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers.

Linum—Flax

L. PERENNE (Perennial Flax)—Desirable for border or rockery. Two feet high. Light, graceful foliage and large blue flowers all Summer.

Myosotis—Forget-Me-Not

M. ALPESTRIS (Alpine Forget-Me-Not)—The large Spring-flowering sort with intense sky-blue flowers.

Pachysandra

P. TERMINALIS (Japanese Pachysandra)—A low evergreen, six to eight inches high. Used largely as a ground cover in evergreen and shrub plantings.

Poppy

Excellent in border but must be cut down and concealed by other plants in July. Blooms in early June. Height about three feet. Varieties we offer are select horticultural variations.

P. ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy)—A fiery scarlet variety of this genus. Height 3 to 3½ feet. Blooms May and June.

P. FRANCHETI (Chinese Lantern Plant)—An ornamental variety of the Winter Cherry. Forms a dense bush two feet high. Bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits.

Pyrethrum Hybridum

Chrysanthemum-like flowers that are perfectly hardy and easy to grow. In a variety of delicate-colors.

Rudbeckia—Coneflower

R. LACINEATA—Golden yellow flowers.

R. PURPUREA (Giant Purple Coneflower)—Produces all Summer large, showy, reddish purple flowers about four inches across.

Shasta Daisy

SHASTA DAISY (Chrysanthemum Maximum)—A free-flowering plant with large, showy, daisy-like flowers of white with yellow centers. This is Luther Burbank's great production.

Statice—Thrift

S. LATIFOLIUM—Tufts of leathery leaves and immense candelabra-like heads, frequently one and one-half feet high and two feet across, of purplish-blue minute flowers.

Veronica—Speedwell

V. LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS (Clump Speedwell)—The showiest and best of all the Speedwells. With long, dense spikes of deep blue flowers. July and August.

V. SPICATA (Spike Speedwell)—A fine border plant about 18 inches high; long spikes of blue flowers. June and July.

Viola—Tufted Pansy

V. CORNUTA BLACK PRINCE.

B. CORNUTA BLUE—Same, but a lovely blue.

V. CORNUTA YELLOW—Same, but a golden-yellow.

V. SNOWDEN WHITE.

Yucca

Y. FILAMENTOSA (Common Yucca)—Its broad, sword-like foliage, five to six feet tall, branched spikes of large, fragrant, drooping creamy-white flowers during June and July make it an effective plant.

Tall Bearded Iris

The hardy, outdoor Iris grows in any soil, comes in many varieties. The great, delicate green blades alone are beautiful. The flowers are delicately tinted. We use great care in selection. Those you order are **always** true to name and description.

In description S. means standards or upright petals. F. means falls or drooping petals.

ALCAZAR—Very large, broad petals. S. pale lilac-blue with golden brown throat; F. rich violet purple.

HONORABILIS—S. Golden. F. rich mahogany-brown.

LORELEY—S. light yellow. F. velvety purple at base, broadly striped yellowish white and margined cream. Style arms deeper yellow.

MADAME CHEREAU—One of the best. S. white deeply and elegantly frilled bright lobelia-blue. F. long and drooping, white bordered blue. Style arms bright blue.



Gaillardia



Bleeding Heart



Oriental Poppies



Pyrethrum



PEONIES ~ Most Glorious of Early Summer Blooms



PHLOX One of the most beautiful and most lasting of all the Hardy Perennials

BRIDESMAID—White, with large crimson center.

COMMANDER—Fiery crimson-red with darker eye. One of the most striking new sorts.

FRAU G. VON LASSBURG—Immense, pure white panicles.

MRS. CHARLES DORR—A beautiful shade of lavender.

MISS LINGARD—White with faint lilac eye. Very free flowering. Beautiful for massing.

RHEINLANDER—New and of great beauty. Flowers and truss of unusual size, of a rare shade of salmon-pink and intensified by a distinct claret-red eye.

RICHARD WALLACE—White with large crimson eye.

RIJNSTROOM—A lively shade of rose-pink, very large.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER—Bright crimson.

And Many Other Approved Varieties

Phlox Subulata

An early Spring-flowering type with pretty moss-like evergreen foliage which during the blooming season is completely hidden under the masses of bloom. An excellent plant for the border, rockery, carpeting ground or covering graves.

VAR. ALBA—White.

VAR. ROSEA—Bright rose.

The figures opposite description of Peonies are ratings given by American Peony Society based upon vigor, size of bloom, etc.



Karl Rosenfield

Sarah Bernhardt

Baroness Schroeder

Monsieur Jules Elie

8.7 AVALANCHE (Crousse, 1886)—Just as the good white peonies are going, this lovely variety begins to unfold its petals. Pure snow-white blossoms of perfect shape with oftentimes delicate pencilings of carmine on the edge of the central petals. Fragrant. The variety grows medium tall, strong, upright and produces blooms freely. In our opinion Albatre and Avalanche are identically the same.

9. BARONESS SCHROEDER (Kelway 1889)—Very large, globular rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrant. Tall and strong. Very free. Midseason.

7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon, 1824)—Deep rose-pink with an occasional crimson marking. No collection can be without this variety, as it is the earliest of its color to bloom. Fragrant. Even in our latitude it often blooms on Decoration Day.

9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA (Mieliez, 1851)—Very large, globular, rose type. Very broad petals. Pure white center usually flecked crimson. Outer petals sometimes pale lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong and vigorous. Early. Most popular white for cut flowers.

8.8 KARL ROSENFELD (Rosenfeld, 1908)—Very tall, rich, velvety crimson. Glorious variety. Mid-season bloomer. No crimson peony equals it.

8.1 L'ETINCELANTE (Dessert, 1905)—A single peony. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Very large, cup shaped flowers.

9.9 LE CYGNE (The Swan) (Lemoine, 1907)—No name could better describe this variety; the grandest white flower you ever beheld; foliage of a darker green than most other peonies; globular, compact type of bloom with a true June rose fragrance. No peony scored higher than Le Cygne.

9.2 MONSIEUR JULES ELIE (Crousse, 1888)—Wonderfully glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower being overlaid with a sheen of silver. The flowers measure over 9 inches across and have the appearance of a giant chrysanthemum. One of the highest scoring peonies; bomb type; early to midseason. A peony collection cannot be without this variety.

8.7 PRESIDENT TAFT—Delicate hydrangea-pink enveloped in a halo of very pure white. One of the largest and finest peonies ever introduced. Blooms midseason.

9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT (Lemoine, 1906)—This sterling variety well deserved the high honors bestowed upon it at the National Peony Show at Fort Wayne, Ind., June 15, 1926; it took first prize for the best dark pink. We are fortunate enough to possess a very large stock of this exquisite peony. The flower is the ideal of refinement in peonies, which, aided by its beautiful color, apple blossom pink with each petal silver tipped, makes it about as perfect a peony as could be imagined. It possesses an agreeable fragrance; blooms late. Sarah Bernhardt should be in every collection.

9.8 THERESE (Dessert, 1904)—Second highest scoring peony (Le Cygne 9.9). Among the world's finest varieties. Therese probably received more comment in our fields than any other peony. The flower is of an enormous size and true rose type with delicate fragrance. Color rich satiny pink with lighter center. The plant is of vigorous growth, very free blooming and the foliage is a rich green.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

“The Patterns Woven in the Woof and Web of Man’s Imagination; the Colors Blended by Nature from Her Flowers, Shrubs, and Trees”



The true landscape architect is a creator of beauty. He summons to his aid the physical elements which his artistic sense tells him will give form and beauty to the mental picture he has conceived. But back of it all there must be a common-sense plan based on exact knowledge—of engineering, mathematics, architecture, physics, building, drainage, and other branches of the exact sciences.

LANDSCAPE gardening without high artistic value is not landscape gardening at all. It must involve the element of creative imagination and the man who conceives it must possess creative, as well as artistic, talent. He must be a professional man, to whose natural bent is added years of education and training. He must also have at his beck and call an infinite variety of plant life as the wherewithal to fashion his scenic picture.

ORGANIZATION

Such men and such physical “properties” are available at the Greening Nurseries, which are admirably organized and always prepared for active functioning.

Some of the largest landscaping commissions have been executed by Greening’s. Where topographical surveys are required; where plans are elaborate or intricate, complete, intelligent service is available.

Where only small gardens are involved landscaping service just as effective; is provided for, especially assignments which, because of distance or other conditions, do not call for personal visits.



As buildings grow old and depreciate, good plantings become more beautiful and valuable. Here is an example—a Greening planting of many years ago, now in full maturity.

Greening’s understand sunshine, moisture and soils as no amateur gardener does.

TREES, PROPERLY PLACED, ARE THE KEYS TO PERFECT LANDSCAPE SCHEMES

NO GREENING UNDERTAKING WAITS
ON THE INGENUITY OF OTHER MEN
—THE GREENINGS KNOW

TREES . . . valued as never before . . . glorified in song and story . . . trees that outlive the songsters and poets they have inspired . . . lift up the hearts of millions.

The permanence of trees is the permanence of change . . . not the permanence of perishable stone. While trunk and limb may wither and fall, the life-root springs forth again in finer verdure, in more picturesque pattern, obeying the immutable law of evolution.

Today we sense something newer and more significant in tree culture. We know more about preserving and enhancing the artistic and sentimental value of trees . . . making them the major masses in entrancing landscapes before which men and women pause in admiration.

DISCOVERIES GIVE EXPERT KNOWLEDGE

We have learned more about tree psychology, pathology, entomology, and along with these, more about soils and tree feeding. The long years of Greening skill, heritage of generations gone, have brought new discoveries that add to nature's handiwork, expert nursing, training, pruning, transplanting. Tree moving has become an art through Greening traditions.

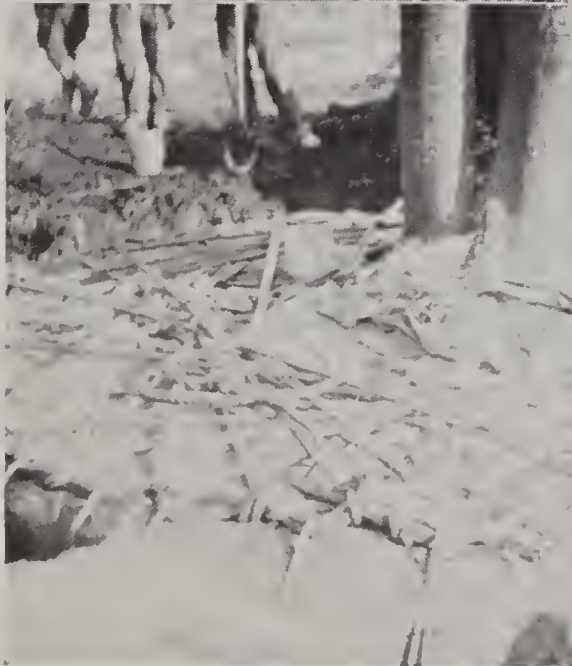
Greening knowledge and care account for the hundreds of thousands of trees . . . young and old . . . little and big . . . that grow and develop like healthy children, through biting winter and sultry summer on the 1500 acres of Greening land at Monroe. Trees that are waiting to march out into the world . . . to grace a landscape or stretch their stately lines along some scenic thoroughfare.

NOTABLE EXAMPLES OF GREENING ENTERPRISE IN BIG TREE MOVING

At the right (next page) note the picturesque old English Elm, imported stock, that had grown 50 years at Monroe before it was moved nearly 60 miles and re-planted. It weighed 23 tons, was 24 inches in diameter and over 30 feet high.

At the upper left, a Scarlet Maple nearly 50 feet tall, moved to a Detroit estate. Note at the lower left, the enormous spread of roots and the special Greening method of lacing to preserve the roots intact.

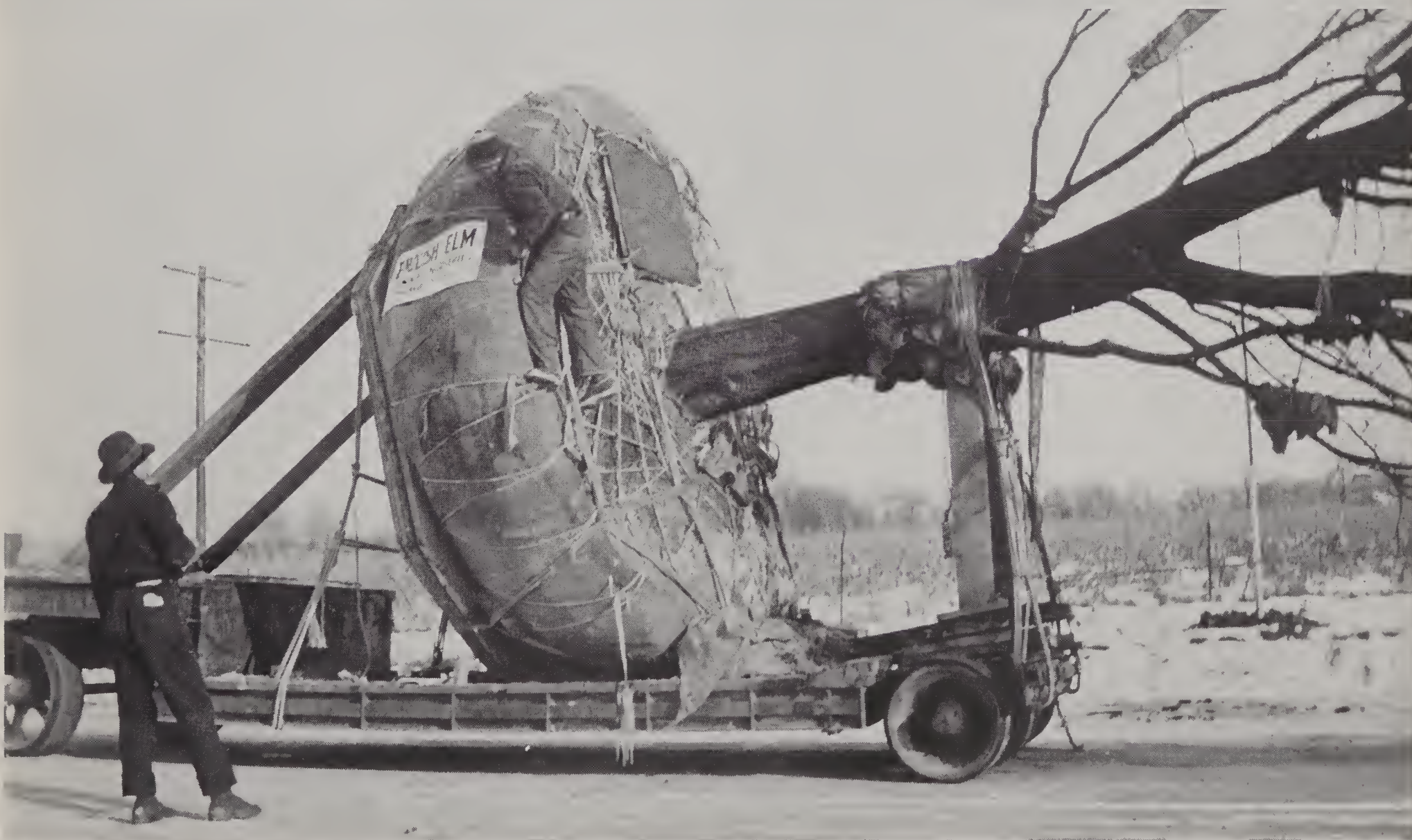
At the extreme upper right, next page, see a fine American Elm 18 inches in diameter that was moved while in full leaf. The trees in the background, also moved in leaf, had just been planted.



GREENING SKILL MAKES BIG TREE MOVING AN ART

The Greening organization is a leader. Its activities and undertakings wait on no other men's ingenuity. The Greenings know. They move ahead. The facilities for carrying out their projects are always developed far beyond the needs of the moment.

Big tree planting, cultivation and moving, however, constitute only one of the varied divisions of Greening enterprise. Other divisions embrace wide diversity in the cultivation of superselected fruit trees, vines, ornamental shrubs, evergreens, roses, perennials and a bewildering galaxy of rare and beautiful flowers.



Note the special hauling equipment used in moving this big tree. Such a vehicle must meet strict specifications involving load carrying capacity, road-ability, bracing support, and

other requirements to qualify it for its unusual job. This equipment was built to Greening specifications based on broad experience in big tree moving.

THE 1,500 GREENING ACRES AT MONROE SCENE OF MANY VARIED ACTIVITIES



A view of one of Greening's Two Year Old Pear Tree Blocks. Note uniform straight trunks, thrifty, well developed tops, indicating tremendous, vigorous fibrous root systems, resulting from Greening's scientific propagation.

FOR carrying out every one of the vast divisions of Greening enterprise every requirement is available on the 1500 acres of land at Monroe. The Greening nurseries present a scene of action that has all the dramatic elements of a giant hippodrome, a colossal witch's caldron and a Campus Martius rolled into one.

Having the spacious proportions of a western ranch; laid out in checker-board patterns; here and there wildernesses of trees alternating with wide open spaces; acres of gorgeous blooms, pastel shrubs, umbrageous evergreens and conifers, all combining into a heterogeneous riot of vegetation—here is a picture to stagger the imagination.

MYRIAD TREES

Here unnumbered thousands of trees stretch in serried ranks like soldiers on review; there lie whole platoons of plants uprooted and laced for shipment by the carload. Over beyond are legions of seedlings, shyly lifting their heads to the breezes and the sunshine—they are the growing children in the nursery.

Yet every one of these growing plants has a history, even a pedigree. Their ancestors are known, their lineage traced back for generations; their characters an "open book" in the "Million Dollar Library" of the Greening Nurseries.

These varied growing things are to go out into somebody's peach orchard, or into the border of a garden, or into the rose garden or a proud home owner.



A view of a portion of one of Greening's Two Year Old Apple Tree Blocks. Straight, perfectly developed, thrifty trees. Healthy, sturdy trees such as these, assure profits to the Fruit Grower.

THE BEST EQUIPMENT THAT MODERN MECHANICAL GENIUS CAN DEVISE

A GOOD workman never quarrels with his tools. If they are not good enough he refuses to use them, and gets others.

Most of the major tools used in nursery work have not been good enough for Greenings. And since no Greening undertaking waits on the ingenuity of other men, tools to suit have been designed by the nursery for its own use. A case in point is the Greening Rapid Nursery Planter.

NO "AIR POCKETS"

This special machine completely excavates the soil from the trench dug for planting seedlings, does not pack it by forcing it sidewise. Earlier and more vigorous growth is given seedlings with this method of planting. The loose soil starts them off in the most favorable way and since the dirt is filled in from the trench bottom, "air pockets" are absent and the plants get a good "catch."

With its tremendous capacity for planting—as high as 45,000 seedlings a day—this machine makes it possible to plant quickly at the most favorable time, before the long spring rains set in.

Another machine that contributes to one of the important and growing departments of the Greening Nurseries, is the tree-moving hoist pictured on this page. It adds to safety, speed, and careful handling in Greening Big Tree Moving.

BIG TREE LEADERS

Fine homes planned for picturesque settings can be brought to completion quickly when the dominating masses or backgrounds of big trees are available.

Climbing Vines can bring infinite variety and charm through Greening skill.



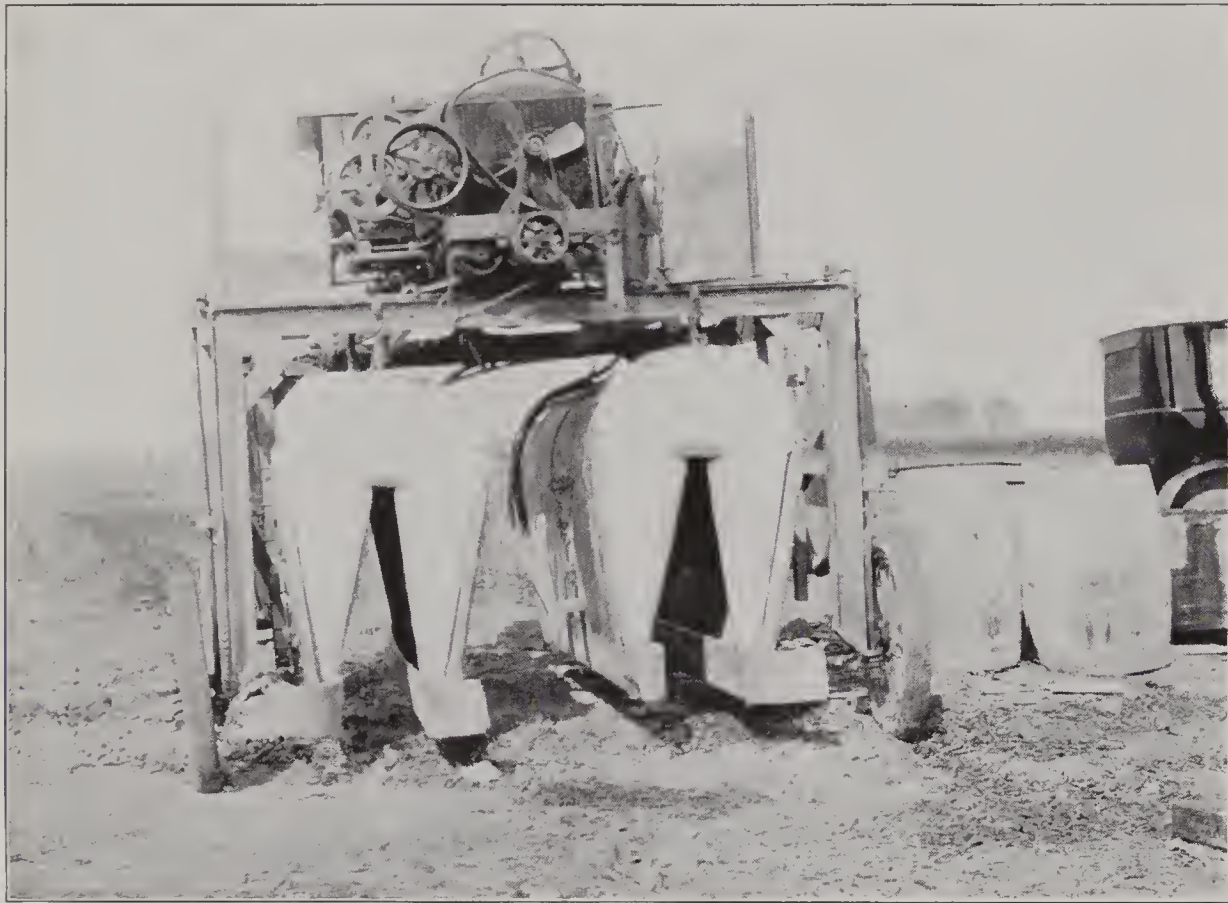
Greening Rapid Nursery Planter, designed and built by the Greening Nursery Company to replace the old-fashioned "Trencher and Firmer," which was previously the best type available. This machine was so successful that other nurseries sought to buy duplicates. Their requests were granted. Here is further proof that Greening leads.

So Greenings have provided for every phase of big tree moving—improved methods of removal from the old site, expert lacing of roots and soil, safe moving, replantation and subsequent care. Greenings lead in this type of landscaping. They have set up new high records in big tree moving.



In the above illustration, you see one of the units of the Greening Tree Moving Machines. These machines are designed and built in their own shops. The principle consists of lifting Big Trees and Evergreens weighing tons, and placing them into their final locations in the landscape. The secret is that the soil mass, in which the roots grow, is not broken or cracked, but remains completely intact so that the small fibrous roots are not disturbed. Thus, the full feeding area, as it stood in its original location, is carried intact to its new location.

A DOUBLE GUARANTEE THAT SAFEGUARDS THE INTERESTS OF GREENING CUSTOMERS



GREENING LIQUID SPRAYER

This machine was exclusively designed and built by the Greening Nursery Company. Its advantages: Dispenses a thorough "bath," not just a superficial sprinkling; works perfectly on windy days. No need to wait for favorable weather. This sprayer is so efficient that insect pests on the Greening Nurseries are readily kept under control, resulting in better plant growth.



PEACH PIT PLANTER

(GREENING DESIGN)

This planter has special advantages no other machine of its kind can claim. Plants 75 bushels per day. Note peach pits marked 1 and 2. We plant only the small Tennessee native peach for propagation work. Its seedlings are hardy and disease-free. No. 2 is a domestic, or "cannery" pit, too delicate and subject to inherited diseases. Greening bud selection by grafting on the hardy seedlings produces the finest of Greening's peach varieties.

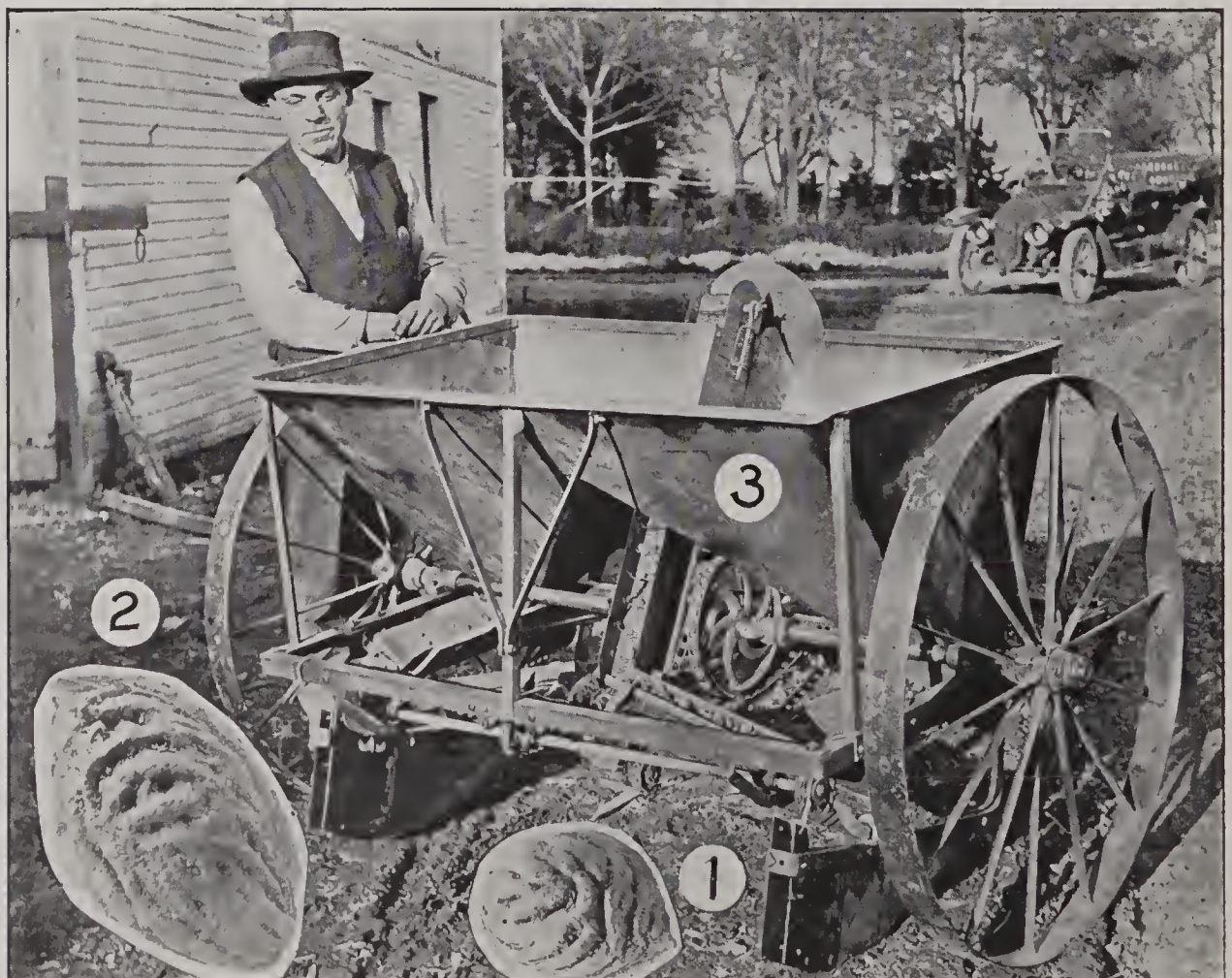
IN the conduct of a business that depends to so great an extent on confidence, a guarantee adds little to the assurance of a customer, for a guarantee, after all, is only as good as the integrity or financial responsibility of the nurseryman. It must be realized that years of waiting follow a purchase. Therefore, the good name of Greening is the best assurance of the customer in any case. To doubly safeguard the interests of customers, Greening's place a double guarantee on stock in addition to the good name that nearly a century of dealing has given them.

Greening's Double Guarantee

1. We unqualifiedly guarantee all stock to be true to name.
2. We guarantee all stock to have been properly packed and to be safely delivered.

The fact that we assume responsibility for conditions beyond our control, proves the strength of this guarantee. Even though the unsatisfactory condition of stock delivered may be due to delayed transportation, we replace it.

The Greening Nursery Company
Monroe, Michigan



INDEX

The index is a time-saver. First we have included below a list of the Departments into which this catalog is divided. Next the complete index which follows Departments includes both the botanical and common names of all the deciduous and evergreen trees and all ornamental stock that we are growing and have to offer.

DEPARTMENTS

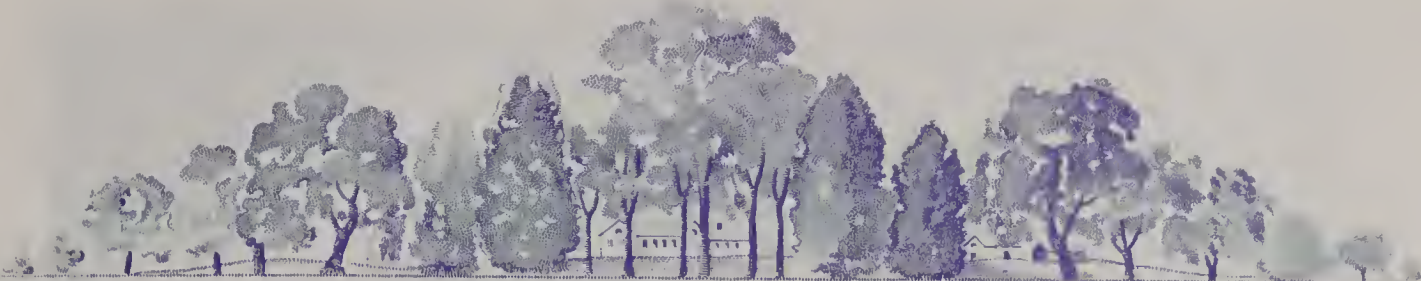
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THE GREENING NURSERY COMPANY

The Largest Growers of Trees in the World

AGE - STABILITY - PROGRESS

BORN 1850 - STILL GROWING

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ACRES

BENJ. J. GREENING, PRESIDENT & TREAS.
HOWARD D. FASHBAUGH, V. PRES. & SECY.



MONROE, MICHIGAN

Dear Friend:

It was sometime ago that you asked for our catalogue. At the time, they were out of stock but now it is a pleasure to send you a copy.

You may be surprised when you open the pages of this new Greening catalogue. It is entirely different from the ordinary nursery catalogues that you may have seen---different, because it presents facts that makes Greening stock outstandingly different.

If you are interested in fruit trees, you will read with absorbing interest the story of Greening's "Bud Selection" as given in the first pages of this book. It tells you how you can now plant orchards with trees of Registered, Pedigreed, Strains giving you surety, safety and certainty of fruit production, unparalleled in the industry.

If interested in Evergreens, Ornamental shrubbery or Shade trees, you will find the Greening line most complete---about anything that you desire in beautification stock at most reasonable prices.

We have previously sent you a price list covering stock illustrated and described in this new book. If this has been mislaid, please write us for quotations on your requirements.

To make certain the stock you want to plant next Spring will be available, it is best that you order early. REMEMBER no deposit is needed to reserve the trees, shrubbery or plants you desire.

"Greening's" century old service, is your guarantee of satisfaction, stock "true to name" and certified, disease free material. But in addition to this long standing responsibility, all plants, except evergreens, are guaranteed to grow first season planted or will be replaced without charge.

Awaiting the opportunity of serving you and assuring your favors our best attention, we are,

Sincerely yours,

THE GREENING NURSERY COMPANY

Robert A. Carter

Robert A. Carter

RAC:HBW

SUPER-SELECTED FRUIT TREES BRED FROM KNOWN PARENTAGE

BIG TREES FURNISHED AND SCIENTIFICALLY TRANSPLANTED UNDER GUARANTEE



Executive Offices of the Greening Nurseries in the Business District of Monroe

Our Hand in Welcome

Even the most highly descriptive portions of this catalog can give you only a meager, sketchy impression of the wonders at the Greening Nurseries.

Only a personal visit can give you an adequate idea of the colorful panorama of growing things—the magnitude, the infinite variety—on Greening's 1500 acres at Monroe.

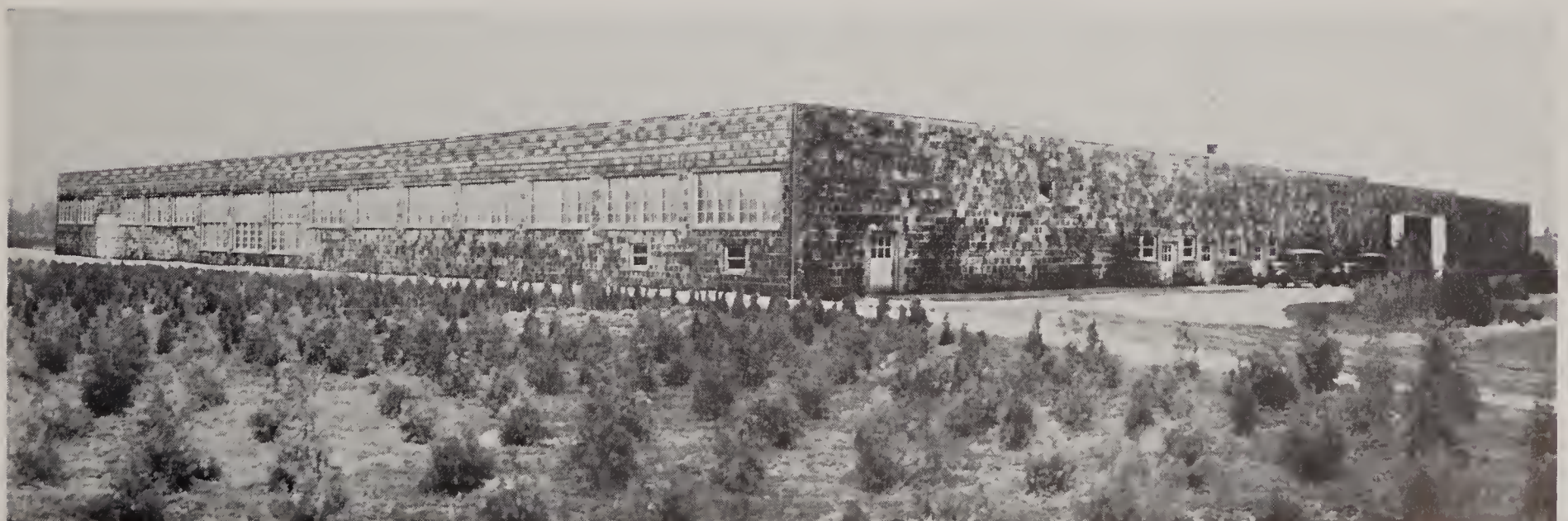
Seeing it, your eyes will widen in amazement, your senses respond, your brain marvel at the magnificent scale on which things are done. Then only, will you exclaim, "Why, I never dreamed—."

Now, just visit us. Monroe is between Detroit and Toledo, on the Dixie Highway, 20 miles north of Toledo; 35 miles south of Detroit—easy to reach by automobile. Four railroads (New York Central, Pennsylvania, Grand Trunk and Pere Marquette) pass through. Several nationally-known bus lines will drop you off at Monroe.

Facilities for travel and for shipment are ideal. Detroit and Toledo are ports of call for many steamship lines plying the Great Lakes. Whether you are a buyer or not, makes no difference. Come anyhow, you will be welcome. We assure you the Greening Nurseries are sights worth seeing.



THE GREENING NURSERY COMPANY
MONROE, MICHIGAN



Mammoth Storage Cellars of the Greening Nurseries

Born 1850
Still Growing
Age, Stability, Progress



GREENING NURSERIES

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